





# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## THE TEST OF OFFICIAL FITNESS.

By Gov. Hughes of New York.

Every governmental scheme finds its ultimate test in the character of the men who may be brought to its execution. Men who in trade will resort to dishonest methods and unfair practices in competition will attempt to fatten themselves at the expense of the public if they are elected to office. Men who will prey upon minority stockholders or abuse the trusts that are committed to them in our great financial enterprises will prey upon the people if they have a chance.

Whether powers of supervision and regulation will be wisely exercised depends, not upon the words of the statute book, but upon the character of the supervisors and regulators; and you must have a higher quality of citizenship in those who administer the laws than in those whose conduct makes the laws and their administration necessary.

Between the man who attempts to fool the people in order to get rich and the man who attempts to fool the people in order to get office, between him who seeks his personal profit through an abuse of trust as a director and the man who uses public office to serve himself or his personal friends, there is nothing to choose.

## WORLD OR WOMEN—WHICH WILL CHANGE?

By Ada May Kracker.

It does not seem unreasonable to expect women in the long run to give to the world something of their own natures. It is only what they have done in the home. That is why the homes where they are, quiet, are thought refined and beautiful and why the big outside world where they are slaves is called hard and cold. But even if women should not do much to soften the big world, the natural processes of evolution are at work slowly and surely refining it. The cold, hard world today is not nearly so cruel or uncomfortable or brutal as the choicest home life of the savages.

If the western world seems a little untamed in comparison with the oriental it is because its civilization is so much newer. Less than two thousand years ago it was chiefly savages; whereas over twenty thousand years ago the orientals were writing poetry and philosophy. Or if America seems ruder than Europe it is because we insist upon civilizing everybody. In Europe they have been satisfied with a few "gentles." They have called them the "quality." But in America we pay attention to "quantity," too. And if we cannot turn them all out as gentlemen by the time they are naturalized citizens, we at least find them easy to distinguish from new arrivals by their better behavior and better dress. Whichever way we take it—whether the

world is growing daintier of its own accord, or whether women publicly are helping to make it so—there is good reason to expect it to become as fit a place for a woman as a parlor. And there is little ground for fearing that women will turn either into men or rowdies because they have left their seminaries.

## WHERE DO WILD ANIMALS DIE?

By Dr. Theodore Zell.

Where do wild animals die? This question has often been asked, and many learned naturalists have tried to find satisfactory answer, but even at the present time comparatively little is known that would throw a clear light upon that subject. The question is simple enough and easily answered in some cases, but extremely difficult in other cases. In a large number of cases the animals are killed by other animals or by man and eaten. Of all living creatures man is the most bloodthirsty, and more animals fall victims to his greed, cruelty or appetite than to the murderous instincts of carnivorous or other animals.

Some have made the assertion that certain animals, when they feel the approach of death, retire to some hiding place, a cave, a hollow tree, or some crevice in the rocks, and there await the end. That may be true and is decidedly probable, but does not explain the fact that only in rare cases are the remains of dead animals found in such places. It has often been commented upon that even in the districts where monkeys are abundant dead monkeys are scarcely ever found. Ancient writers like Piny speak with remarkable erudition of the age which certain domestic and wild animals reach, but their writings throw no light upon the question as to what becomes of the animals after death. The number of carcasses and skeletons which are actually found is far too small to give a satisfactory explanation of that puzzling question which is still waiting for its Oedipus.

## AMERICAN CHARACTER CONTRADICTIONS.

By Dr. Felix Adler.

We have no great literature in politics or in other fields. The average American intelligence is high, but we have not the peaks that tower above the average. No country needs great leaders so much as a democracy, and in no country have they appeared less than in our democracy.

The false idea of equality, I imagine, has something to do with it. It is a curious fact, Americans are the most individualistic and the least individualistic. Nowhere is individualism so much encouraged and nowhere so much discouraged.

The American air is filled with the spirit of enterprise; on the other hand, he is less independent than the Englishman. He would never assert his rights when he is ousted, as the Englishman; he is afraid of being singular when he steps out and resents that which others bear. Democracy is unfavorable to individualism in this respect.

## Political Comment

Mr. Roosevelt's Future.

As far as Mr. Roosevelt is concerned, the American people need not worry about the future. The question as to what we shall do without ex-President Roosevelt will be solved by the strenuous executive for himself, and no doubt in a highly satisfactory manner. When Mr. Roosevelt leaves the White House next March he will be just 50 years of age. Therefore, he will have achieved his most remarkable distinction at a period of life which will leave him the probability of many years of activity yet to come. Blessed with a wonderful physical constitution, a masterful personality, a record of fine achievements and a comfortable fortune he can look forward to the future with pleasant anticipations.

Although he has not formally announced his plans, it is pretty well understood that he intends going abroad for rest and recreation after leaving the Presidency, with the inevitable "big game" hunt in the foreground. No doubt he would enjoy such an outing greatly, especially the opportunities for encountering lions and tigers in Africa and India. With such facilities as would be his he could fully satisfy his restless spirit for adventure. At foreign courts he would be entertained in royal magnificence, and indulge his fancy for association with art and literature at every capital of culture. It is little wonder, then, that he is anxious to lay down the reins of administrative responsibility and go out into the world to enjoy himself, for he has the same driving capacity for enjoyment as he has for work.

President Roosevelt perceives another advantage in foreign travel, in that it would secure immunity from the charge of critics that he was dominating the Taft administration—assuming that Taft will be his successor.

So many opportunities are open to Mr. Roosevelt as an ex-President that the selection of a future career depends merely upon his own predilections. In all probability he will turn to writing books and possibly serve his State in the United States Senate. It has been suggested that he might become a college president, but there is little probability of this. He is entirely too strenuous for anything so sedentary.—Kansas City Journal.

The Boycott in China.

That the "heavenly Chinese" assimilate civilization rapidly, once he gets under way, is shown by the manner in which he is visting punishment on the Japanese for the Tatsu Maru incident. Compelled to apologize for the seizure of that ship, the Chinese are retaliating through the medium of the American boycott. At first it seemed incredible that such a movement could be successfully organized, owing to the lack of national spirit, but the feeling for revenge has spread into so many corners of the empire that the Japanese merchants have taken alarm.

The first experience of China with the boycott was when complaints were made against this country for alleged ill-treatment of Chinese citizens who came here on a visit and were deported. The boycott was not of very long duration, but had the effect of modifying the methods of our immigration inspectors, and therefore was regarded by the Chinese as a good thing.

The boycott against the Japanese is more serious, because China is doing a larger business with that country than she did with us. Besides, the feeling against Japan is very bitter, and unless a reconciliation is effected, Japanese goods will find little favor on Chinese soil. However, the Japanese ministers are born diplomats, and when they find that the boycott has assumed dangerous dimensions they will bend themselves to the task of straightening out the difficulty, with the almost certain result of compelling the Chinamen to pay damages growing out of his little twentieth century pleasantries.

Historical Fact.

The historical fact stands all the time that during periods of highest tariff, this country has prospered most, and under even approaches to a free-trade have come periods of unusual depression. This is not merely a statement for effect, but is borne out by history. This reminds us of what Lincoln said about tariff: "I do not know much about tariff, but it strikes me that if you buy a ton of steel of England you get your steel; but if you buy it of an American, you get your steel and keep your money."—Dallas (Texas) American.

Looking for a Similar One.

"Hezekiah," said the Kansas matron, as she adjusted her glasses and opened the paper, "it says here that a woman was carried two miles by a cyclone and didn't speak a word for three weeks."

The sun-tanned farmer grabbed his hat and his spysglass. "Where are you going now, Hezekiah?"

"Where am I going, Lucy? Why, I am going out to see if I can't nigh one of them that kind of cyclones."

Breaking It Gently.

"Ah, me good man," said the heavy tragedian, as he came out on the main line of the railroad, "how far is it from here to dear old Chicago?"

"Three pair of half soles and six pair of new heels," was the information of the gatekeeper, who was familiar with the ways of stranded Theatians.

Unsolvable Theory.

Mrs. Wedderly—They say there is a man in the moon. Do you believe it?

Wedderly—No, but I believe there is a woman in the sun.

Mrs. Wedderly—Why?

Wedderly—That must be what makes it so hot there.—Chicago News.

No Doubt About It.

"And what did the doctor say?"

"He said, 'No more medicine; but if you take a little walk of a marnin' and get the air, maybe you'll live to be a oxygenarian.'"

Champion Since 1898.

For more than ten years the Republican party has been in charge of all departments of the government. The people seldom exhibit such steadfast confidence in a party or trust it with entire control for so long a period. Another national election is at hand, and it is right that they should carefully review the manner in which the responsibilities have been carried, passing judgment upon the influences and issues that have been paramount and the policies that have been adopted. The presidential election of 1896 hinged upon the value of the dollar. Should it be scaled down one-half or more, or be kept up to the gold standard, the only measurement accepted throughout the world? Should the debts of the nation be paid in 100-cent dollars or be adjusted, without the consent of creditors, to an arbitrary reduction? The gold standard prevailed and has been established by the party that promised to do it. Such is the power of example that nearly all the nations of the earth now recognize the uniform standard, and the few races that do not are placed at a disadvantage. All that the Republican party promised in regard to the value of the dollar has been fulfilled.

Nearly eleven years ago the protective tariff was restored by Republican votes. Another distinct promise was thus redeemed. The present tariff law, shaped by such practical economic students as McKinley and Dingley, has been in force for more than a decade. It is identified with the country's greatest era of prosperity. Its enemies would a return to protection would destroy our foreign trade. But the opposite has happened. Our sales abroad, including manufacturers, have largely increased, and at this time the balance of trade in our favor is at the highest recorded point. But some unexpected things have happened since 1896, calling for the proof of the ability to meet emergencies not looked for. The war with Spain came in 1898 and was ended before the close of that year. Its story is well known to the people. Within the decade referred to Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico and some other islands have been added to the national territory. We have looked to Cuba's interests as a ward while it tries to organize a stable government of its own. A Panama zone has been acquired and the interoceanic canal is moving on rapidly.

An irrigation law has passed and \$40,000,000 is going into various large projects to furnish the arid lands with the water that will open them to the uses of agriculture and insure that a part of the crops will always be secure from drought. A pure food law is in force. Our interests in the Pacific have been looked to with vigorous effectiveness. Relations with Latin America have been strengthened by marks of friendly interest. Army and navy show progress. All forms of production and industry have been stimulated and American wages maintained. The savings of the people are vastly greater than they were ten years ago. A panic of limited extent occurred last fall, whose cause is said to have been a lack of sufficient currency to carry on the immensely augmented volume of trade. A temporary loss of confidence had something to do with it. Monopolistic trusts have been made to feel that the power of the people will be used against them. This summary of the Republicans in national control have done since 1896 could be much extended, but the samples given are amply convincing.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

No Surrender.

The coming Republican platform at Chicago will be no surrender or fundamental modification of the party's protective stand. No new Daniel has come to judgment as far as the Republican party is aware, nor is any State qualified to speak in advance for the Chicago convention. There is a Democratic dictator in Nebraska, but the Republican party thinks and acts for itself, unless it has abandoned its old high standard of principles and purposes. It makes Presidents. It is not made by Presidential candidates.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Shrewd Lad.

"What is Jimmy Flinn putting on so many lugs about?" sneered the lad in the blue jumper.

"Haven't you heard?" replied his chum. "Why, Jimmie is de sole owner of a rubber monopoly."

"What? A rubber monopoly? Is it down in Brazil?"

"Naw, out to de baseball grounds. Jimmy bored a hole in de fence an' he is going to charge each kid a nickel to take a peep from when de game is going on."

Tenure Explained.

"That man makes a great many mistakes," said one factory employe.

"Yes," answered the other, "more than all the rest of us put together. The foreman keeps him around to have some one to jump on and show that he's boss."—Washington Star.

For the Present.

"Before I give you my answer," said the beautiful heiress, "you must tell me about your debts."

"Oh," replied the count, "why discuss worldly matters? Let us just talk of love—for the present."

Between Gentlemen.

Mother—Tommy, you should be polite, dear, and offer to share your candy with the little boy.

Tommy—But can I be sure that he will be polite enough not to take my only stick?

After News.

The Medium—Ah! beautiful lady, you have come to find your future husband; is it not so?

The Lady—Not much. I've come to find where my present husband is when he's absent.

Avoid Suspicion.

Mag—Jimmie, go home and chop some wood; fetch up two buckets of coal; den go over ter de butchers an'—

Jimmie—Sh-h-h, Sis. Not so loud or folks'll think we're married.

## Labor World

Austin, Texas, has twenty-eight labor organizations.

A new union of waiters, waitresses, etc., has been formed in Salem, Mass.

A fortnightly pay day has been established for the city laborers at Concord, N. H.

In Germany all workmen, servants and clerks above 10, and getting less than \$500 a year, are obliged by law to insure against old age.

Fall River (Mass.) spinners recently celebrated their golden anniversary. Loom fixers there burned a \$30,000 mortgage on their labor temple.

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the contract obtained on the new government building provides for union labor in the construction of the building.

Wilfrid Paquette, general president and one of the founders of the Canadian Federation of Textile Workers, has resigned the presidency of that organization.

Largely through the efforts of the women's clubs of Florida there is a new child labor law there which prohibits the employment of children under 12 years of age.

Miss Ellen F. Donovan of Brockton (Mass.) Stitches' Union, has been elected a delegate to the Brockton Shoe Workers' Council. She is the first woman delegate ever chosen to it.

Boilermakers and helpers of the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard have formed a navy yard union for betterment of themselves and to assist in advancing the importance of the yard.

Deputy State mine inspectors of West Virginia have begun an inspection of all the mines in the State, to determine to what extent the mining laws passed over a year ago are being observed.

A resolution providing for the establishment of a labor paper at San Juan, Porto Rico, has just been passed at a convention there of representatives of 110 unions having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Andrew Furuseth, secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, is to be one of the fraternal delegates representing the American Federation of Labor at the annual meeting of the British Trade Union Congress in Nottingham next September.

St. Catharines (Canada) workmen who have been engaged on city streets and who have been receiving a dollar a day from the relief committee, have gone on strike, refusing to do any more corporation work unless paid regular laborers' wages.

The referee to whom the question of a minimum wage in the boot and shoe trades in England was referred has given his award in favor of \$7.25 a week to the lasters and finishers, the operative demanded \$7.50 a week. This award covers the whole of the Northampton districts.

In San Francisco, Cal., there is a movement to organize all the laborers of the several departments of the municipality into a new union. The men of the fire department have asked the labor council for information upon the subject of forming a union, to work on lines similar to the various unions affiliated with the council.

A recent conference between President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and representatives of the International Stage Employers' Union and the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers amicably settled the controversies heretofore arising over the jurisdiction over stage employes operating electric contrivances, such as moving picture shows.

Construction work on the line of the Erie and Jersey road and the Genesee River road is being pushed rapidly.

The South Dakota railroad and warehouse commission has decided to order freight rates reduced west of the Missouri river. A new tariff is now being worked out.

The balancing of the books of the Pennsylvania railroad for 1907 shows that, while the system earned \$10,000,000 more than in 1906, it paid \$10,000,000 more for labor, or 65 per cent on the increased earnings.

Those opposed to closing the Red river to navigation had a majority at the hearing before Major Schunk of the United States engineers corps at Fargo, and they are confident that the plan to close the river below Belmont will be rejected by the federal government.

An order for 200 refrigerator cars was placed recently by the Northern Pacific as an addition to its equipment in order to be fully prepared to handle the annual fruit crop of the Northwest. It is expected that the demands on the roads this year will be heavier than ever, and for that reason those reaching the fruit district are all providing extra equipment. One road which began in 1899 by handling 118 cars, expects to haul 3,500 this year.

Some of the eastern roads are said to be working out a system whereby the National Educational Association not only will be given a rate of 1 1/2 cents a mile for the round trip for its annual convention, which is to be held this year at Cleveland, but will continue to receive the \$2 membership fee which the roads in past years collected for it, without getting into conflict with the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission that it is illegal for the roads to collect this fee in connection with the sale of tickets and then turn over the amount thus collected in a gross sum to the association.

Arrangements have practically been completed by the railroads running into Superior and Duluth for the erection of a great four-track trestle running down Connor's Point here, with a view to getting into Duluth over the big interstate bridge. This will probably end the long fight between the roads, which endangered a number of industries at the head of the lakes.

At the request of business men the Omaha Railroad Company has decided to put on two new passenger trains between Duluth and Chicago, establishing both limited and local service across Wisconsin.



## The Temperate Life.

It is not meant in this article to speak of what most persons understand by temperance, that is to say total abstinence from the use of alcoholic beverages. When six entire States in the Union have voted to prohibit the use of intoxicating beverages, and when in others which have local option so many counties and towns have done the same that it is estimated that thirty-three millions of the inhabitants are living under prohibition laws, argument in favor of prohibition does not seem necessary. The temperance of which it is here desired to speak is wider, more far-reaching than this, for it prohibits nothing, but urges extreme moderation in the use of everything—temperance in eating, in drinking, even in drinking pure water, in bathing, in exercise and in sleep.

In the matter of food, it really makes little difference what one eats, except in the case of actual disease, when dieting is part of the treatment, so long as one eats moderately.

It is in eating that there is more intemperance than in any other of man's indulgences. It would surprise and grieve many a man, who would not touch a drop of liquor to save his life, to be told that he was as intemperate as the greatest slave to alcohol, yet there are numbers of just such persons. They will eat three hearty meals a day with meat, and drink one or two cups of tea or coffee with each meal, and perhaps nibble at little "snacks" between meals, besides taking a bite—and a good big one—before retiring, and yet scorn the man who drinks, however moderately, anything containing alcohol.

One need not praise the drinker, who deserves no praise, in saying that the over-eater is the greater sinner.

This virtue of temperance in eating has been preached for centuries, and this preaching has resulted in the creation of a host of "cranks," who may themselves be most intemperate in their attitude toward eating, but it has not opened the eyes of the over-eater to the enormity of his offense.

Cornac in the sixteenth century urged moderation in eating, and the prolongation of his life to within a year of the century mark bears witness to the life-saving value of temperance.—Youth's Companion.

NEW TITBIT A MUSCLE MAKER.

Matinee Girl Muscles Peanut Chocolate and Becomes Athletic.

And now the matinee girl with a sweet tooth has added another confection to her list, says the Philadelphia North American.

Peanut chocolate is the latest product of the candy-maker, and Chestnut street stores are selling it fast and furiously to appease the appetites of munching maidens who slip the neat little packages into their muffs and go armed and well prepared to the concert or play.

Besides being toothsome, some one has told the sweet-eating girl that this latest candy is a builder up of brawn and muscle. It combines the fat and energy producing qualities of chocolate and sugar with the muscle making elements of peanuts and the athletic maiden has added it to her daily diet.

Of course, you have to eat more than one cake of peanut chocolate before you feel strong enough to bat a ball over the entire golf course or do any strenuous stunts in the gymnasium, but girls are getting "the peanut chocolate habit" with a view to cultivating their muscle.

It is a well known fact that 10 cents' worth of peanuts contain twice the amount of protein and six times the energy supplied by a porterhouse steak, and that half a pound of chocolate candy lessens a tendency toward the tired feeling and increases the working power, so the combination is a happy one for the girl athlete.

Glory Everywhere.

A Methodist minister was much annoyed by one of his hearers frequently shouting out during the preaching, "Glory!" "Hallelujah!" and the like. Though often reproved, the happy member persisted in expressing himself.

One day the minister invited him to tea and, to take his mind from thoughts of praise, handed him a scientific book, full of dry facts and figures, to pass the time before tea.

Presently the minister was startled by a sudden outburst: "Glory!" "Hallelujah!" and "Praise the Lord!"

"What is the matter, man?" asked the minister.

"Why, this book says the sea is five miles deep!"

"Well, what of that?"

"Why, the Bible says my sins have been cast into the depths of the sea, and if it is that deep I need not be afraid of their ever coming up again, Glory!"

The minister gave up hopes of re-forming him.

The Only Digestible Kind.

A young man who is striving for political honors and who therefore feels called upon to do considerable public talking was recently waited upon by a delegation of men residing in one of the poorer regions of his district.

He was greatly pleased when their spokesman requested a speech from him at an early date.

"What kind of a speech?" he asked.

"An after dinner speech," replied a wag in a shabby coat.—Youth's Companion.

In Prison of Humility.

It becomes a man to want arrogantly.—Homer.

The older a man grows the more convinced he becomes that he will have to be his own best friend.

## POPULAR SCIENCE

Owing to the great amount of decomposed vegetable matter contained in Brazilian waters, which causes rapid deterioration of this steel, the hull of the new dispatch boat Guanabara, built for the Brazilian Government, is constructed entirely of bronze. Against this metal, says Popular Mechanics, the corrosive action of the Brazilian waters has no effect, and, although more costly, both in material and construction, the vessel is much lighter than if built of steel or wood. The propeller shafting and propeller are also of bronze.

The brownish spots which appear in old books are really due to the ravages of bacteria, says Popular Mechanics. The tiny destroyer is especially fond of starchy material and its propagation is promoted by damp. It has been well understood that damp produced discoloration and decay, but the share of the microbe in the operation has not hitherto been suspected. "Tiny fungus or mold is responsible for gray and black marks upon old papers. In spotting the surface the fungus helps to break down the fabric and hasten the process of its destruction."

R. Lydekker, the English naturalist, calls attention to the observations of R. I. Pocock on the significance of the spots on lion cubs as indicating the close relationship of lions, tigers and leopards. On lion cubs the pattern of the markings is intermediate in character between the stripes of the tiger and the rosettes of the leopard, but inclines more toward the former. East African lions retain more or less distinct traces of these early markings even when they reach maturity. A distinct tiger-like feature of the lion cub is a white patch over the eye, which disappears in the adult. Puma cubs show a pattern quite unlike that of the lion, tiger, leopard and jaguar.

At the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Chicago, attention was called to the interesting fact that the work on the Panama Canal is changing biological conditions in Panama, and that its completion will enable the fresh-water fauna of the Atlantic and Pacific slopes to intermingle. Undoubtedly many marine animals will pass from one ocean to the other. Thus a permanent change of conditions will be brought about, which may or may not possess much practical importance, but its scientific interest is very great. In view of these facts, the association resolved to urge upon Congress the necessity of an immediate biological survey of the Panama Canal zone.

The report that the Gulf Stream now runs with greater speed than formerly, and its influence on the time required for the crossing of the Atlantic, furnishes the theme for an article by Dr. Brennecke in the German magazine, Umschau. Dr. Brennecke analyzes the climatic and geographical reasons for the existence and continuance of the Gulf Stream, and points out how the change in the wind currents and the density of the water masses affect the life and power of the Atlantic current. "This is chiefly dependent," he points out, "on the location and area of high and low pressure over the sea. A series of carefully made reports over a long period of time by the German Marine

## TWO NOTORIOUS ANARCHISTS.



ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

The bomb-throwing affair at Union square, New York City, served again to bring to public notice several of the apostles of disorder, chaos and anarchy. One of these is Alexander Berkman and another is Emma Goldman. Both of these worthies have caused the police a great deal of work and annoyance and are kept under surveillance most, if not all of the time. Berkman is the editor of a publication known as Mother Earth, which is widely circulated among those of anarchistic sympathies. He is the man who tried to kill Henry C. Frick, and he served a term in prison for his crime. It is said Mr. Frick employs a detective to watch Berkman constantly for fear he will repeat the attempt at assassination. Berkman was arrested after the recent bomb throwing, but could not be connected with that affair. Emma Goldman is a lecturer on anarchy and is associated with Berkman in the publication of Mother Earth. The police never lose sight of her and are vigilant in policing any hall in which she is to speak.

EMMA GOLDMAN.

Observatorium seems to indicate that the Gulf Stream now moves more rapidly than formerly.

How He Knows.

A lady who was perfectly well, but fancied she was suffering from fever, called on an old and experienced physician to consult him. She described her symptoms at some length, and he listened patiently. At last he said: "I think I understand your case, madam. Sit perfectly still a few moments and let me look at you."

She complied, and he eyed her attentively for nearly a minute, glancing at his watch once or twice in the meantime.

"There is nothing the matter with you, madam," he said. "You haven't the slightest indication of fever, your heart-beat is perfectly normal."

"Why, how do you know, doctor?" she asked, in surprise. "You didn't feel my pulse."

"I didn't need to," he answered. "I counted the vibrations of the ostrich-feather on your hat." And he bowed her out.

James Russell Lowell, the first editor of the Atlantic, was walking across Cambridge Bridge when his hat blew off and fell into the Charles with half a dozen or more manuscripts with which it was freighted and which he was returning to the Boston office. A boatman recovered the hat, but the scattered manuscripts perished in those waves of confusion. "If they had been printed articles I wouldn't have been quite so bad," said he, "they might have done some good."

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## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAY 7

### Local and Neighboring News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

#### For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

B. L. Roberts and wife are now visiting at Merrill, Nebraska.

Have you heard the Edison records for May at Hathaways?

T. E. Douglas of Lovell was in town Monday afternoon.

Fresh butter and eggs at the "Bank" grocery.

R. Hanson was attending the land sales at Lansing yesterday.

Laddie have you seen the latest in collar pins? Hathaway has them.

Geo. Richardson of Mio, ex-sheriff of Oscoda Co., was here Monday on a business trip.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

We had the first warm rain of the season yesterday morning and it painted things green in great shape.

FOR SALE—A 250 egg "Success" incubator, practically new.

LEE WINSLOW.

L. J. Miller of Kingston, Michigan an old resident of this county was in town on business Tuesday.

Archie McKay of West Branch was shaking hands with old friends here Monday. He was on his way to Petoskey.

The mechanics in town are all busy with repairing business, but little new building having started, though there is considerable thought to be in sight.

Postmaster Bates went to Petoskey Monday to meet the "Woodmen" of this state for the election of delegates to the state, national convention.

FOR SALE—Good house with 10 acres on the south side, and other property at a bargain if sold at once. Apply to CHAS. S. CLARK.

I. H. Richardson of South Branch was in town the last of the week, "happy as a big sunflower." He is one of the satisfied kind.

Mr. Hugh Smith of Ontario, Canada who has been the guest of his sister Mrs. O. Hanson for a few weeks, returns to his home this week.

J. O. Cunningham has secured the agency for the Indianapolis Fire Ins. Co., with a cash capital of \$200,000, and is ready to protect you from loss by fire. Call at the office for rates.

Heavy snow is reported in many sections of the state last Saturday, though we had but little, eight inches is reported at Hardgrove, Lewiston and Johannesburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, who bought the F. R. Decker home in Maple Forest were here trading Monday. They are pleased with the outlook though the weather has been severe.

LOST—A belt pin, between the Kerry Hanson office, and Mrs. Hadley. The finder will please leave at the office of K. H. & Co. or at this office.

W. S. Chalker and wife were down from the farm Monday. They did not come with a sleigh, though eight inches of snow was on the ground there last Saturday.

The Ladies of the Danish Lutheran church will give a supper at the G. A. R. Hall, Thursday May 14th. Bill 25c children 15c. Everybody cordially invited.

WANTED—To purchase 2 good horses, about 1200 pounds each; 2 new milch cows; 100 chickens; 4 one year pigs; for delivery at Grayling or Lovell. Address J. W. PLUIN, Judges, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd A. Goshorn of Frederic, were made happy April 29th by the arrival of an expected son, who promises to be good and stay at home. Grandpa Batterson is the happiest one of the party. He must be growing old.

FOR SALE—My 40 acre farm on east side of Portage Lake, 12 acres cleared. Buildings in fair condition. Will rent at very low rate to the right party. H. A. RAYNE, 672 Hayes St., San Francisco, Cal.

Hubbard Head of South Branch was in town Tuesday loaded with as fine apples as a man could desire, which were freely distributed among his friends. They seemed as fresh as when picked.

James E. Ballard came over from Grayling Wednesday and will help the Herald force for a few weeks until we get caught up with the large amount of work now on hand.—Tawas Herald.

The new pension system which went into effect Jan 1st, on the Grand Trunk had had three months trial, and the officials are convinced, already that it was a wise move. They believe the company will save in damages from accidents alone enough to cover the cost of carrying and providing for this fund.—Michigan Farmer.

### The Open House.

Thursday evening to hear the Southland Singers, and all were satisfied. Their old plantation songs and old style sacred music was thoroughly appreciated.

Axel Michelson is putting in his time at the new mill, being completed on the Michelson lands in Roscommon County. They will soon have railroad connection with the outside world by a branch of the G. K. I; direct from Cadillac, and an embryo City is already in sight. Success to the enterprise.

Rev. R. Cunningham, pastor of the Protestant Methodist church, on the south side of the river has returned from the east and last Sunday resumed their regular service. His stay was prolonged by reason of the sudden death of his father in New Orleans, and the subsequent removal of his mother from their Canadian home to that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Woodburn came from the Upper Peninsula, where they have spent the winter, last Saturday, and stopped for a few days visit with "Jim" and the children before going to their home in Yale. Both are looking fine, and happy to meet their old friends here, though they will not acknowledge that they are sorry for leaving us.

Rev. W. B. MacGregor has arranged for his vacation in June, and late news has decided him, that if satisfactory arrangements can be made between the Presbytery and our people he will tender his resignation and not return. Rev. Hood of Bay City was here Monday evening and held a consultation with the congregation and will advise them to accept if the Presbytery can supply his place. Mr. MacGregor has won a warm place in the hearts of many of our homes, and if he decides to go will carry with him the respect and best wishes of all our people.

"Dan" Whipple, age 109, a noted scout of the Indian wars and believed to be the oldest man in Michigan, died Monday morning at Traverse City. When a youth he was engaged to a settler's daughter. Indians attacked the settlement and carried off the girl. When Whipple and friends went to the rescue the savages put her to death before the eyes of the would-be rescuers. Whipple was captured, but escaped and took an oath of vengeance which he never broke. He was a close friend of "Kit" Carson. After the Indian wars he enlisted and served in the Civil war.

The historical fact stands all the time that during periods of highest tariff, this country has prospered most, and under even approaches to a Free-Trade have come periods of unusual depression. This is not merely a statement for effect, but is born out by history. This reminds us of what Lincoln said about tariff: "I do not know much about tariff, but it strikes me that if you buy a ton of steel of England you get your steel; but if you buy it of an American, you get your steel and keep your money."—Dallas (Texas) "American."

Selig Solomon, suspected of being a near millionaire, came before the board of review this morning to protest that he does not live in Detroit and is therefore non-assessable. The board showed Solomon his own statement of assessable property which he recently turned in to the assessors. In that Solomon gave his residence as Detroit and claimed to have only \$36,000 worth of property. The board doubted this small amount, hence Solomon's summons to-day. He declared his home was in Oscoda. He was informed that his house in that place had been rented to another man and asked if it wasn't true that he maintained a house in Detroit. "True," said Solomon, "but I keep it for my boy." Solomon kicked hard. The corporation counsel was summoned to read the law to him and he was assessed at \$50,000, which he declared he would fight to the last ditch.—Detroit News.

Grain exporters and steamship agents here reluctantly have reached the conclusion that under existing conditions it would be useless for them to attempt to compete with Montreal for any of the wheat export business from Duluth at the opening of lake navigation this year—around the first of May. This means, according to authorities in the trade that 3,000,000 bushels of American grain will at once move out through the port of Montreal, as against less than 300,000 bushels through the port of New York, notwithstanding that this port accommodates daily the largest steamship tonnage of any in the world.

#### M. E. Church.

Sunday, May 10th, 1908.

Sabbath morning May 10th will be our regular communion service, at 10:30 a. m.

Sabbath School at 11:45 a. m.

Children's Service at 3 p. m.

Epworth League at 6 p. m.

Prayer service 7:10 p. m.

On Monday evening Dr. Collins, preaching elder will be with us, and will preach at 7 p. m. The Quarterly Conference will be held at the close of the preaching service. Every official member is requested to be present.

Bible study at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mahon on Tuesday evening at 7:30.

Prayer meeting Thursday at 7 p. m. followed by business meeting of the Epworth League.

All are cordially invited.

E. G. JOHNSON, Pastor.

### High School Notes.

We wish to correct an error in last week's issue. The correspondent evidently was misinformed as to the observance of Arbor Day. The High School, sixth, and first grades observed the day. Sec. Bates presented the school with two fine trees which were planted with due ceremony.

Examination was held in all grades last week. Now for the final spurt. Two months more, then comes our mid-summer vacation. It certainly behooves every student to do his best.

Philosophy class has finished electricity and is doing work in light. After this will come the final review.

Miss Bell has surely put out her mind and screwed it down firmly on tardiness. As a result the tardy ones are becoming fewer every day.

The botany class has completed the study of buds and stems and begun work on flowers.

One of our small boys was discovered sound asleep one day last week.

Several will take the eight grade examination this week.

Miss Weatherly has taken charge of the second grade room, Mrs. Pym having left for her Washington home. The seniors are proudly wearing their new class pins.

Prof. W. D. Henderson will deliver the commencement address. This insures our people a treat. He has earned a reputation as an orator not only in Michigan but in other states as well.

Geometry people began book five Monday. This will be followed by a thorough review and examinations on each book as fast as the review is completed.

Mr. Bradley, Miss Bell, and Miss O'Callaghan have already begun to plan their work for next year. It is expected that we will have the largest high school in the history of Grayling.

It would be well for the parents of those already in the high school and those who will enter in September to consult with the teachers as to the work that they wish their young people to take.

As a special mark of esteem to Miss Bell a splendid rendition of a very classical song was given during the Arbor Day exercises.

The Seniors and Sophomores were entertained at progressive peniculate at the home of Miss Laura Munn, Monday evening last. Mr. Fred Rasmussen was awarded first prize. A very enjoyable time is reported by all.

A small but appreciative audience greeted Mrs. Osceola Pooler on Wednesday night April 29th. The miscellaneous programme which Mrs. Pooler gave was a fine example of her versatile genius. Laughter and tears intermingled on her fine rendition of army life. The classical was represented by selections from Tennyson's Queen Guinevere and her boy dialect moved all to prolonged laughter. Perhaps the greatest hit of the evening was her dainty characterization of Ella Wheeler-Wilcox's poems.

#### A Californian's Luck.

"The luckiest day of my life was when I bought a box of Bucklen's 'Arnica Salve,'" writes Chas. E. Budding of Tracy, California. "Two 25c. boxes cured me of an annoying case of itching piles, which had troubled me for years and that yielded to no other treatment." Sold under guarantee at Lewis & Co. Drug store.

#### ESTRAY NOTICE.

I have taken a stray buck sheep on April 26th 1908 on my premises, owner to identify and prove same and pay for this ad and damages.

LEON J. STEPHAN.

#### Eighth Grade Examination.

There will be held in the High School room at Grayling an eighth grade examination, Thursday and Friday, May 7th and 8th. The questions on Reading will be based upon the "Chambered Nautilus" written by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

J. E. BRADLEY, County Commissioner.

#### For Sale.

A good farm team weighing about 2700 pounds will be sold cheap for cash, or on time on good paper. They are in good condition and ready for work. Call or address A. L. WILSON, Frederic, Mich.

#### A Prescription

##### For Constipation.

Eminent medical authorities agree that ninety per cent of their patients suffer from ailments due to clogged bowels (Constipation).

The bowels become clogged with impurities and body poisons, causing biliousness, colds, stomach troubles, headache, rheumatism, deranged liver and kidneys, etc.

A Tonic Laxative is prescribed in nearly every case. Those who need a laxative may use this prescription with the assurance that no harmful results will follow its use. It has been given to the Public in tablet form and is known as Iron-ox (Laxative Iron-ox Tablets) and are put up in aluminum packet cases.

The formula is wrapped around the case. The action of each ingredient is explained, that you may understand why Laxative Iron-ox Tablets are the safest Laxative to use; they strengthen the bowels, and digestion, and keep the liver and kidneys healthy and active. We have secured the selling agency for Laxative Iron-ox Tablets and recommend them to our customers.

A. M. LEWIS & CO.

# GRAB IT

—The Lace Curtains we advertised last week are nearly all sold there are a few good numbers left for those that comes first. We have added several remnants from the carpet department to the list of close outs. All prices are net.

- 1 pair No. P380, regular price \$4.20 Closing out price \$2.90
- 1 only curtain No. N455 regular price \$5.90 per pair Closing out price \$2.00
- 1 only curtain No. 640 regular price 90 cents Closing out price 20 cents
- 1 only curtain No. 3B, regular price \$3.00 per pair Closing out price 75 cents
- 1 piece Linoleum 3 foot 3 inch by 6 feet Closing out price 45 cents
- 1 piece Linoleum 5 foot 4 1/2 inch by 6 feet Closing out price 68 cents
- 1 piece Silk Damask 20 1/2 by 20 1/2 very suitable for a sofa pillow or chair cover Closing out price 28 cents

—If you can use any of the above close outs do not neglect this opportunity to save money.

## Sorenson's Furniture Store.

## HERE ARE Two Ways TO BUY COFFEE.

One is the Price  
The other is to make sure about quality.  
For the same price you can buy coffee that has been stored away, exposed to dampness, foreign odors and flavors or you can buy coffee that is fresh from the roasters in air tight cans retaining all that fine delicate rich flavor. The latter way is the way in which you buy coffee from us.

#### HOW CAN YOU TELL?

The proof's in the drinking.  
We have three grades 18, 25 and 35c.  
Try a pound and be convinced.

The Bank Grocery,  
S. S. PHELPS JR., Prop'r.

## SEED OATS

—We have Seed Oats, Clover Seed, Millet Seed, Buckwheat, Peas, Broom Grass Seed, Alfalfa Seed, in fact all kinds of seeds.

## BUGGIES

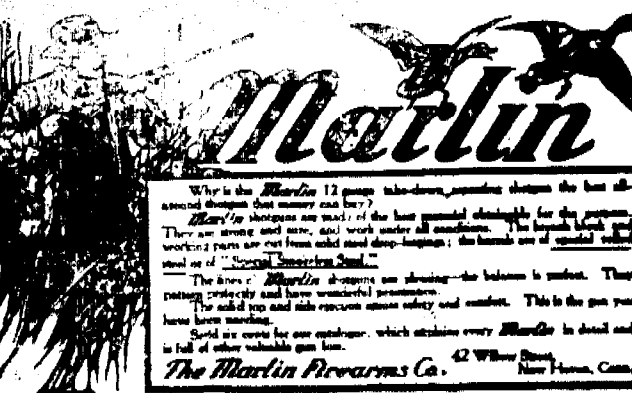
We have the Famous Parry Buggy Company's Goods and can make you a price so cheap that you can't afford to steal a buggy.

## BARBED WIRE.

Call on us for Barbed Wire, the best four point wire only \$3.00 per 100 pounds. What a snap.

## The S. B. Brott Implement Co.

Wellington, Michigan.



## Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done.

At this office.

Watch this  
**SPACE**  
for new "Ad."

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

## UNION LOCK POULTRY FENCE.

For Poultry, Rabbits, Orchards, Gardens, etc.



Stronger and closer spacing than any other make. Our Union Lock Hog, Field and Cattle Fence, Union Lawn Fence, etc., guaranteed first class. Your dealer should handle this line—if not, write us for prices. Catalogue free.

UNION FENCE CO., DE KALB, ILL., U. S. A.

## Drugs. Patent Medicines.

## Central Drug Store

N. R. ROLSON PROPRIETOR

"The Best Drugs."

The best of everything in the line of

## Fishing Tackle!

In fact everything that the fisherman needs is to be found here.

COME IN AND SEE.

Bring us your Family Recipes. Prescription Work a Specialty

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars

## The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
CHICAGO, ILL. MICHIGAN.

## STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Progress of Pennant Race in Base Ball League.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago	11	3 Boston	8
Pittsburgh	8	4 Brooklyn	7
New York	8	7 Cincinnati	5
Philadelphia	8	7 St. Louis	3

### AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland	9	6 Chicago	8
New York	9	6 Boston	7
Philadelphia	10	7 Washington	6
St. Louis	9	7 Detroit	4

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Indianapolis	13	4 Milwaukee	10
Toledo	10	5 Kansas City	9
Columbus	11	6 St. Paul	4
Louisville	10	7 Minneapolis	2

### WESTERN LEAGUE.

Denver	11	6 Des Moines	7
Sioux City	9	5 Lincoln	6
Omaha	10	6 Pueblo	3

## DOG HELPS MASTER KILL SELF.

Small Terrier Fights Rescuers Who Fall in Third Attempt.

After making two vain attempts to commit suicide, aided by a bulldog, Henry P. Turpin, aged 32 years, drowned himself in the old Pennsylvania canal at Steelton, Pa. Turpin spent the night drinking and, at dawn, accompanied by his dog, went to the canal and plunged in. Edward McCall and Frank Magallana tried to reach Turpin, when the terrier sprang at them. They threw the animal aside and dragged Turpin to the shore. Shortly after 6 o'clock he returned to the canal and again jumped in. His rescuers once more fought off the dog and pulled Turpin out. Then they sent for a policeman. Before he arrived Turpin got away and made a third and successful attempt to end his life. The men pursued him, but the dog chased them from the edge of the water. One of the men finally jumped into the stream, but the dog followed even there and attacked him. A policeman shot at the brute and frightened it from the canal.

## NAPHTHA TANK EXPLODES.

Eight Men Believed to Have Perished in Consequence.

The explosion of a huge tank of naphtha in the plant of the Chicago Reduction Company wrought death and injury among the 200 employees the other evening. Eight are believed to have been killed. One expired after being dragged out a human torch and seven men remain unaccounted for. More than a dozen were severely injured, some probably fatally. The entire building, situated at Thirty-ninth and Iowa streets, Chicago, was destroyed, entailing a loss of \$100,000, and hundreds of men and women were driven from their homes in fright at the terrific detonation, which was heard for miles. Windows in houses and factory buildings for blocks around were shattered. Flames which burst out immediately after the explosion spread throughout the structure with fatal rapidity, and it is believed that all of the missing were burned to death.

## Burglars Start a Fire.

Reports to the general office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Rowlesburg, W. Va., which was threatened with destruction by fire, state that the flames were extinguished after two stores and three dwellings had been destroyed. The fire was started by burglars who blew open a safe.

## Farmer Kills Tramp Robber.

Frank Swinford, a farmer living near Knoxville, Pa. shot and killed an unknown tramp who had forced his way into the house by kicking down the door. The man had entered and robbed three other nearby houses earlier in the evening.

## 600 to Resume Work in Shops.

The Lake Erie and Western and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton announced that full working forces will be employed in the shops in Lima, Ohio. This will place 600 more mechanics on the pay rolls.

## Royal Wedding in Russia.

Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, second son of King Gustave, wedded Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, cousin of the czar, amid glittering pomp at Tsarsoe-Selo.

## Fort Wayne Hotel Burns.

Twenty persons were killed and sixteen injured by a fire which caught the guests of the Avenue Hotel, Fort Wayne, Ind., asleep in their beds.

## Trapped by Early Fire.

Six persons were killed and four seriously injured when an early morning fire trapped several families while still asleep in their homes in Brooklyn.

## Would Merge "L" Roads.

Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company, is engineering a plan to consolidate the four elevated roads of Chicago.

## Cleveland Said to Have Cancer.

The report is current in New York that former President Cleveland is suffering from cancer of the stomach.

## St. Paul Chair Plant Burned.

Fire practically destroyed the plant of the John A. Bunn Chair Company at St. Anthony Park, a suburb of St. Paul. Loss \$50,000.

## Loss at Thousand Islands.

Damage to Thousand Islands property by heavy water in the St. Lawrence river is estimated at \$200,000 to \$300,000. Two architects, who have just returned from a trip of investigation report that hardly a dock, boathouse or cottage built close to the water's edge escaped damage.

## Smallest at Detroit College.

President Eaton of Detroit college, Wis. has a mild case of amnesia and is quarantined, as are thirteen girls, under treatment, inmates of Stowell Cottage. The daily work of the school is going on as usual, excepting for the absence of the girls from Stowell Cottage.

## Butter Police Force "Fixed."

Twenty-five policemen, comprising the entire day watch, were dismissed in Pennsylvania, Pa., for refusing to board the cars of the Pennsylvania Electric Company and protect the non-union men operating them.

## BLAST BOYS WARSHIP; 200 LIVES ARE LOST

Exploding Projectile Destroys Japanese Cruiser Matsushima at Pescadore.

## BOATS SAVE OVER 100 OF CREW.

Sons of Baron Chinda and Prince Oyama, of the Cadets, Thought to Have Perished.

Two hundred or more Japanese naval officers and sailors lost their lives Tuesday when the Japanese training cruiser Matsushima was demolished by an explosion. The cruiser sank within a few minutes after the crash and more than half its crew of 358 men sank beneath the waves with it, despite frantic efforts at rescue by the cruisers Itokushima and Hashidate. About a hundred men were saved, but most of the officers, including the captain, are numbered among the dead. The tragedy was caused by a mysterious explosion in the cruiser's magazine.

The explosion came just as the cruiser was dropping anchor at Makung, a harbor on the Pescadore Islands. Many of the cadets and sailors were assembled on the decks, watching or taking part in the evolutions. These were swept into the sea by the upheaval and part of them saved.

Officers Sank with Ship. The officers, however, were nearly all below on account of the early hour. They immediately made a frantic scramble for life and safety, but the warning came too late. The cruiser was thrown into such a panic by the explosion, and the ways of escape were so blocked by the flying debris that before they could reach the decks the vessel had gone down.

A number were killed outright, or burned in the disaster. Most, however, were drowned in a few minutes after the cruiser had received its death blow. The quick sinking of the ship saved the helpless victims from the horror of death by burning.

Some of the proudest families of Japan are represented among the victims. The sons of Baron Chinda, vice minister of the foreign office, and of Prince Oyama, field marshal, are among the cadets who it was feared were lost, also Captains Name, Yoshimori and Yasuhiko.

The cruiser had a displacement of 4,277 tons, being about the size and carrying the same armament as the United States cruiser Olympia. It carried one twelve-inch and eleven four-inch guns. It was one of the older ships of the Japanese navy, having been built in 1890, at a cost of \$1,000,000. The vessel was Admiral Ito's flagship at the battle of the Yalu River.

## NUBBINS OF FARM NEWS.

A cure for "loosed" cattle has been discovered by the experts of the government Agricultural Department.

Robert McGuire, a Pennsylvania farmer, is the father of twenty-one children, of whom eighteen are living.

The lumber cut of the United States last year was the largest on record, being 57,550,730,000 board feet.

Green bugs are reported in Oklahoma, but the State board of agriculture says that they have done little damage this year.

The Iowa experiment station is making an apple storage experiment to find out the best method of keeping apples for winter use.

A herd of 100 cows at the Illinois Eastern hospital has been condemned as tubercular. This action followed tests made by State inspectors.

The St. Paul road is planning to abolish the balling rate on wool shipments to the East, which will save the shipper about 10 cents per 100 pounds.

About 38,000 acres of land along the western border of Utah have been discovered overtopped with salt. The value of the lands is estimated at \$400,000,000.

A freak horse covered with long curly hair was sold recently on the Chicago horse market. The animal resembled a buffalo in color and had a swinging walk like a bear.

Secretary Wilson has advised the park authorities of New York City to grow potatoes or corn in Central Park to get a stand of grass. Potatoes will probably be the crop grown.

Reports from all sections of Minnesota and the Dakotas state that a more favorable season for seeding has not been known in years. The seeding of small grains is well on toward completion.

A man of Birmingham, Ala., has purchased the Redwings ranch of 471,000 acres in the States of Dakota, Mexico for \$1,500,000. Included in the deal are 35,000 head of goats and 5,000 cattle.

Prince Victor Naryan of India is in the United States to take a course in agriculture at Cornell university. After completing his course he will go South and get experience in the tobacco fields.

The Wisconsin experiment station has proved that sugar beets can be grown successfully in northern Wisconsin. In tests they yielded 19,338 per cent of sugar.

Thirty farmers in Grant and Haskell counties, Kansas, have entered into contract with the Agricultural Department to give a thorough test to some species of dry land alfalfa which experts have just picked up in the Southwest America. The department has furnished them with enough seed to plant ten acres each. If the experiment succeeds, there will soon be seed enough to supply all the arid districts.

The Red River valley in Minnesota will grow thousands of acres of new clover this year, and there will also be a larger acreage of oats and barley, with a corresponding decrease in fax acreage. The farmers there are preparing to go more extensively into stock raising.

The Department of Agriculture announced that the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 was 91.3 per cent, against 88.9 per cent on April 1, 1907; 88.1 on April 1, 1908; 81.6 on April 1, 1909, and 83.2, the ten-year average. The average condition of rye on April 1 was 80.1, against 82 on April 1, 1907, and a ten-year average of 80.6.

## SEASON OF THE CYCLONE.



With many places yet unheard from, the death list in the tornado which recently devastated the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia is estimated at 400 and the tally of injured exceeds 1,200. Arkansas contributes a list of three dead and thirty injured. The following table gives the casualties in the towns so far heard from:

	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
Albertville, Ala.	25	35	Angle, La.	2	10
Bergen, Ala.	4	15	Caddo Parish, La.	2	10
Cedar Creek, Ala.	8	12	Richland, La.	4	10
Democrat, Ala.	5	6	Adams County, Miss.	25	100
Fort Deposit, Ala.	3	25	Bastrop, La.	3	10
Reids, Ala.	2	3	Baxterville, Miss.	6	25
Thomas Hill, Ala.	2	10	Church Hill, Miss.	35	100
Warrior, Ala.	3	7	Columbus, Miss.	1	4
Hector, Ark.	3	30	Fayette County, Miss.	3	75
Griffin, Columbus, Shipley.	3	30	McClain, Miss.	12	35
Locust Grove, Harris.	15	12	McLain, Miss.	8	25
Thome, Ga.	9	12	Natchez, Miss.	69	200
Cameo, Ga.	2	1	Peter Gibson, Miss.	1	5
Stinson, Ga.	1	1	Purvis, Miss.	62	250
Cove Springs district, Ga.	15	1	Wahala, Miss.	6	35
Ridgford, Ga.	3	1	Wingate, Miss.	3	10
Amite, La.	13	100	Total	524	1,173

## WEATHER FOR MAY.

St. Louis Forecaster Predicts Fierce Storms, Snows and Frosts.

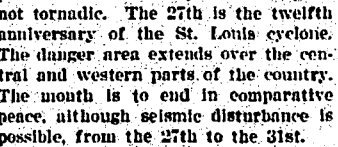
May is to be a continuous performance of tornadoes, thunderstorms, hail and frost. Rev. I. R. Hicks has hung out the danger signals in his long-distance forecasts for the month, and trouble is feared by those who have faith in his prognostications.

Violent thunderstorms, approaching tornado violence in the West, heavy rains and hail, followed by snow squalls and sleet, are among the things predicted.

Careful watching is advised by the St. Louis prognosticator early in the month as frost is due. High temperature, daily rains and thunderstorms, with probable tornadoes, is on the menu for the 13th to the 16th, and floods over wide sections follow immediately. Much cooler weather is due from the 16th to the 19th. From the 19th to the 23d is not seriously threatening, but look out for tornadoes, says Mr. Hicks.

Quiet and calm and much warmer until the 24th will usher in the most dangerous period of the month, and Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th, 26th and 27th, storms may be expected to become very threatening. If not tornadoic, the 27th is the twelfth anniversary of the St. Louis cyclone.

The danger area extends over the central and western parts of the country. The month is to end in comparative peace, although seismic disturbance is possible, from the 27th to the 31st.



The latest spring hats are almost as high as their price.

The furnace-shaking days have gone, the saddest of the year.

Even Canada is banging the door in the face of Japanese immigrants.

After the marriages of the Dues and Dukes come the tailors' bills.

Time for "spring opening" of the millinery stores and papa's pocketbook.

Anarchy is one imported plant that ought to be pulled up by the roots.

Only immensely rich people can afford more than one nobleman in the family.

A western bishop advises old maids to "pray for husbands." Whose husbands?

Other people can be just as unhappy as Mrs. Hetty Green on much less money.

Science has made the discovery that Pharaoh had toothache and gout. It will be possible to think more kindly of him now.

A Michigan man ate three electric lights in an attempt to commit suicide. Some people attempt to make light of death.

New York families of wealth appear to be able to buy everything but domestic happiness.

If Uncle Sam has a billion dollars in gold in his pocket he ought to get over his nervousness.

The United States will have the first armored fleet that ever "looped the loop" around the world.

China wants to see the American fleet, so if anything happens she will know what struck her.

Mme. Anna Gould must be a believer in the old adage, "If you don't at first succeed, try, try again."

New York likes the pay-as-you-enter cars because the system gives you that go-as-you-please feeling.

The new Senator from Vermont is 83, which shows that there is no keeping the young fellows down.

## CURRENT COMMENT

Candidates of six political parties received votes in the presidential election of 1904. Only two of the parties were represented in the electoral vote. Eight parties polled a vote in 1900 large enough to be recorded; six of them failed to choose a single presidential elector.

In national elections the great majority of the voters remain loyal to one of the other of the old political parties. Other parties are sometimes strong enough to carry State elections in the West and the South, and by holding the balance of power to decide elections in the East.

Presidential electors have cast their votes for a third-party candidate only twice since the Civil War. The first time was in 1852, when Mr. Weaver, the People's party candidate, carried Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Nevada, and won an elector in North Dakota and in Oregon. Four years later Thomas E. Watson, who was a candidate for the Vice Presidency with Mr. Bryan on the People's party ticket, by means of a coalition with the Democrats, divided with the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate the electoral votes of ten States. As Horace Greeley died in November, 1872, and the meeting of the electors, the Democratic vote of that year was distributed among other candidates.

In the transition period election of 1860 the electoral vote was divided among one Republican, one Union and two Democratic candidates; but in 1850 Millard Fillmore, as "American" and Whig candidate, carried Maryland, and received its electoral votes.

This year the number of Independent, or extra party, candidates is likely to be large, but it is probable that all the electoral votes will go either to the Democratic or to the Republican candidates as usual.—Youth's Companion.

## To Use Furnace Waste Heat.

To pick 100,000 horse-power of the tops of eight roaring blast furnaces and use it in performing a hundred giant tasks is the purpose of the colossal apparatus now being installed in the wonderful steel plant building at Gary, Ind., writes H. G. Hunting in the March Technical World Magazine. By a heretofore unthought of device this power will entirely displace steam in the great mills. Thirty-three huge gas engines are being installed, each of 3,000 horse-power to use the gas produced by the iron smelters and convert it into electric Johnson.

At the top of each of the blast furnaces an outlet for the heated gas is provided leading into a cleansing tube where the dust is removed by means of a series of tanks or "washers." About 30 per cent of the product is diverted to the blast stoves to heat up in preparation for the air blast.

Dramatic Trust Formed. An organization has been formed for the purpose of effecting practically a control of the dramatic material needed by the hundreds of play companies in America. Miss Marbury, the play broker, is president, and the company will have offices in New York, with branches in Chicago, London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. It is said that the "trust" already controls about nine-tenths of the foremost playwrights of England, France, Germany, Austria and Italy, and the number of authors enrolled on the books runs into the hundreds.

The British ship Celticland will carry Pacific coast wheat in bulk to Europe. This is the first time that a grain shipment has been sent in that manner from Portland, Ore., and is in the nature of an experiment. Economy in both time and money and space is expected to result.

A bill prohibiting farmers of the new State of Oklahoma from using Johnson grass has been introduced by the Governor. It also makes it a misdemeanor for any person to sell hay or grain from Johnson grass land without informing the purchaser.

## HOTEL FIRE KILLS 10; GUESTS DIE IN TRAP

Early Blaze in Old Avenue Hotel in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

## SCENES OF HORROR FOLLOW.

Scores Flee in Night Robes—Military Men Search Ruins for Bodies.

Twenty or more lives were lost in a fire which destroyed the New Avenue Hotel in Fort Wayne, Ind., Sunday morning. Ten bodies have been recovered, and at least as many more are in the ruins. Five persons are known to be missing and sixteen were injured. The dead:

E. J. Ellis, 6121 Monroe avenue, Chicago; salesman for Carson, Pike, Scott & Co.

Morris Hirsch, Chicago; salesman for Pacific Coast Box Company; brother of Isaac Hirsch, Howard Club, Chicago.

J. B. Miller, Sheboygan, Wis.; traveling man for Landow & Brown, garment manufacturers of Pittsburgh.

Miss Mary Burkett, Mishawaka, Ind.; assistant matron of Orphan's Home.

Miss Sarah Hathaway, agent for Orphan's Home at Mishawaka.

William A. Pitcher, Duluth; traveling man for Bowser oil tank works of Fort Wayne.

Robert S. Johnson, Pana, Ill.; traveling man for Watson Plummer Shoe Company, Chicago.

Joseph W. Deviney, Camden, N. J.; salesman for Crawford & Lehman, Philadelphia.

Unidentified man, supposed to be hotel porter named Burke.

Unidentified woman.

The known missing:

Frank Baxter, attorney, Auburn, Ind. Companion of Baxter.

E. B. Alty, Wahash, Ind.

Charles Benjamin, salesman for Detroit Neckwear Company, Detroit, Mich.

R. E. Trumble, ranch owner, Dallart, Texas.

The complete destruction of the interior of the hotel made the work of recovering bodies a task of extreme difficulty. A mass of charred wood, bricks and twisted girders was piled up between the bare walls to the second story. This had to be removed, piece by piece, before the roll of the dead could be completed. Infantry Company D and Battery B of the Indiana National Guard aided the fire and police forces to clear away the debris.

The fire was discovered at 3:30 Sunday morning in the elevator shaft by Night Clerk Ralph Hopkins. He rushed to the upper floors alarming the guests, until the flames, which had spread with appalling rapidity, drove him back.

Hotel Burns Like Tinder. The hotel was erected half a century ago, and the woodwork was dry as tinder. It burned like matchwood, and within a few minutes from the time the fire was discovered the whole interior of the hotel was a mass of flames that filled the corridors and rooms with suffocating clouds of smoke and laid fiery barriers across all means of egress save the windows. The fire department rushed many with ladders, but some, frenzied by the onward rush of the flames, leaped from high windows to the paved street.

R. S. Johnson, Pana, Ill., jumped from the fifth story. His body struck a balcony and bounded far into the street. He was a crushed and bleeding mass when picked up and died a short time later in St. Joseph's Hospital.

Soon the flames broke from the windows and curled about the fire escapes. A number braved the flames and made their way through smoke and fire down the iron stairways.

Many Thrilling Escapes. There were many thrilling escapes. Claude H. Varnell of the Fort Wayne baseball team, his sister, Mrs. John Hendricks, and John Hendricks, Chicago, manager of the Fort Wayne team, together with their 5-year-old son, barely escaped with their lives. Varnell lost all his personal belongings, valued at several thousand dollars. Hendricks, with his wife ahead of him and his boy in his arms, was descending the fire escape from the fifth floor. At the third floor the fire broke out below them. He swung Mrs. Hendricks over the railing and she dropped to the balcony of the story below. He then dropped his son into the waiting arms of his wife, and all made their way to the ground.

The New Avenue Hotel was a six-story building of brick, in the business center of the city. Its erection was begun in 1882, but it was not completed until several years later. In 1885 the building was extensively remodeled and two stories were added. The hotel and furnishings were valued at \$80,000.

Throughout the framework of the interior was of wood, dried like tinder from a half century's seasoning, and it burned with great rapidity. Within a quarter of an hour from the time the fire was discovered in the elevator shaft practically the entire building was wrapped in flames. The whole interior became a roaring furnace, and from basement to roof all was blazing at once. In rapid succession the floors fell to the basement, carrying their toll of dead.

Other Losses in Block. Other occupants of the hotel block and their losses are:

Jones & Stevens, proprietors hotel, personal, \$5,000.

G. H. Brown, saloon, \$10,000.

C. B. Woodworth & Co., drugs, \$6,000.

Postal Telegraph Company, \$2,000.

Strains Bros., bankers, \$2,000.

George Streicher, barber shop, \$2,500.

Lee Irvin, cigar and news stand, \$1,000.

## WORK OF CONGRESS

Senator Davis of Arkansas created a mild sensation in the Senate Wednesday when in discussing his resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information about the tribal rolls of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians of Oklahoma he declared that 10,000 names were being kept off the rolls by the secretary and instanced a case in which he said nine members of a family were rated as negroes and only one as an Indian. Advancing toward Mr. Foraker of Ohio, his voice thundered throughout the chamber and adjacent halls as he asked, if the Ohio Senator "heard negroes" so well, why did he not come forward and defend those members of that race. Only laughter greeted this and Mr. Foraker requested in a mild tone that the Senator speak louder. Later Mr. Davis' resolution was passed. All the pension bills on the calendar and many other measures of minor importance were passed during the day. The sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration in the House and the greater part of the liberal war measure in general debate and discussion under the five-minute rule. Mr. Fowler, New Jersey, denounced the Aldrich currency bill and pleaded for the passage of his bill to create a currency commission. Mr. Williams, Mississippi, presented a petition, signed by 104 of the 100 Democrats composing the minority, asking the speaker to recognize some member of the House to move the discharge of the ways and means committee from further consideration of the sundry civil bill for the removal of the duty on wood pulp and print paper and to pass that bill or a similar one. Mr. Dettell of Pennsylvania offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$300,000 for the establishment of a national art gallery in the Smithsonian Institution. The amendment was rejected on a point of order. The House disagreed to the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill and the bill was sent to conference.

The Senate had under consideration all day Thursday the agricultural appropriation bill. Practically all the committee amendments were disposed of except those relating to the forest service, which will be taken up Friday. Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed in the House. Mr. Townsend of Michigan offered an amendment increasing from \$500,000 to \$550,000 the appropriation for the enforcement by the interstate commerce commission of that clause of the Hepburn act directing the commission to cause to be made examinations of the accounts of the interstate railroads of the country to determine whether that law is being violated and to make public the results of such examinations. After a debate lasting four hours the amendment was agreed to. The House disagreed to the Senate amendments to the District of Columbia and a special appropriation bills and sent those bills to conference.

The time of the Senate was taken up for two hours Friday with a speech by Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas, asking that the committee on the judiciary be discharged from further consideration of his bill for the suppression of trusts. The remainder of the day was given over to the consideration of a resolution by Senator Elkins, suspending until Jan. 1, 1910, the commodity clause of the Hepburn railroad rate law. The resolution provoked so much debate and so many amendments were offered dealing with other phases of the railroad legislation that the whole matter went over until Monday. The House spent all of the day's session in considering and passing paragraph by paragraph under suspension of the rules, the sundry civil appropriation bill. A determined effort was made to strike from the bill a restriction prohibiting the employment of secret service employees in any detective work other than the guarding of the President and the running down of counterfeiters, but the limitation was agreed to and the paragraph finally adopted in substantially its original form. Objection by Democratic members to unanimous consent defeated the passage of a bill for the printing and distribution of 100,000 copies of a special report by the Department of Agriculture describing diseases of cattle.

The policy sought to be established by the government of providing and equipping buildings for its ambassadors in European capitals received a setback Saturday in the Senate, where the diplomatic bill was under consideration. Through a point of order by Mr. Culberson of Texas, an amendment appropriating \$400,000 for such a building at Paris was stricken out. This bill, which is listed, following which eulogies on the life and public services of the late Senator Mallory and Bryan of Florida were delivered. Passage by paragraph, under suspension of the rules, of the sundry civil appropriation bill was continued in the House, but was not completed. The bill authorizing the appointment by the President of an additional member of the Philippine commission and that appropriating \$250,000 for the relief of the cyclone sufferers in the South were passed.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES. The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was approved by the Senate.

The Senate passed Senator Hepburn's resolution calling on the names of employees of the forestry division who have attended forestry conventions and whether or not expense has been incurred by the government thereby.





## FARM AND GARDEN

The successful swine raiser is the practical one. He thinks out his work and then works out his thoughts.

Soils where the sorrel grows readily and clover will not get a foothold may be put right by the application of lime in some form.

Every use in which cement may be substituted for lumber is directly an aid to the government's wise system of forest preservation.

A farmer's ability is no longer rated by the horse power he can wield; brute force is now supplanted by brain power on the farm as well as in other callings.

The horse that can walk fast, be he middle, driving or draft horse, always commands a better price than the one equally good in other respects but a slow walker.

Since hen manure is a very concentrated fertilizer, it should be put on the garden quite sparingly. If applied too plentifully it will kill vegetation and even young trees.

Animals are kept on the farm for profit and the foundation law for feeding requires a food that will produce the greatest quantity of flesh or milk at the least possible cost.

When the poultry is confined, and particularly during the winter months, meat scraps or other animal food should be provided to take the place of the insect life which they feed upon extensively during the spring, summer and fall months.

A young man's chief and most valuable assets as he starts out in life are honesty, sobriety and push. If a fellow has these traits, he will win out under most any circumstances, and if he doesn't he surely has a rocky and disappointing row to hoe.

Keep wood ashes in a convenient place, so that pigs can eat all they wish. Ashes furnish mineral matter, potash, lime, soda—which helps build up the digestion and kills intestinal worms. If wood ashes are not plentiful, give coal ashes.

One of the main things to guard against in setting out evergreen is to keep the air from striking the roots of the trees from the time they are unpacked until set in the ground. If the roots are exposed to the sun and wind even for one minute the tree is liable to die.

Manure of all kinds should be well protected during bad weather. If it has been carefully kept under cover and properly applied, it will show its effect almost immediately; but if it has been leached by heavy rains and exposed to drying winds and the sun's rays, it will not be so valuable.

The number of missing parts and needed repairs on the farming machinery is never fully realized until an inventory is made. It is only a nut here or a bolt there, but many a half day is lost by every farmer every year for the loss of just such apparently trivial things. It's the same old story of the loss of the horse shoe nail which eventually resulted in the loss of a kingdom.

A recent government bulletin on crop production in European countries states that the average crop obtained from an acre of potatoes in Germany is \$40 and from an acre of sugar beets \$35, while wheat yields \$20 and rye but \$21 per acre. In France the average value of hops reaches \$153, of tobacco \$93 and of sugar beets \$47 against only \$21 for wheat. In the Netherlands the gross return per acre of wheat, \$20, is surpassed by the returns from tobacco, \$213, potatoes \$74 and sugar beets \$52.

In the face of the great scarcity of help in many of the rural sections of the country the girls and women in the home are frequently of necessity called upon to help out at busy seasons of the year. While this is perfectly proper, provided they have the time to spare and while the outdoor exercise they would get would undoubtedly be beneficial, it is well to favor the young and immature girl and not impose upon her tasks that are beyond her strength. Often an injury is done the child unwittingly that may remain for years. The fact that the girl may be ready and willing to help should be taken as a reason for extra precaution.

Animals on Farms.

The department of agriculture places the number of animals on the farms in the United States, up to January 1, 1908, as follows: Horses, 19,992,000; average price per head, \$33.41; total value, \$1,667,530,000. Mules, 3,990,000; average price per head, \$10.70; total value, \$42,633,000. Milch cows, 21,104,000; average price per head, \$30.67; total value, \$646,057,000. Other cattle, 60,078,000; average price per head, \$10.80; total value, \$649,848,000. Sheep, 54,531,000; average price per head, \$3.88; total value, \$211,730,000. Swine, 55,084,000; average price per head, \$5.05; total value, \$2,781,940,000.

Roads Best for the Chickens.

Doubtless you have noticed when tired, hot, perspiring and dusty how grateful and refreshing a cool bath is, and what an aid it proves in toning up the general health. A considerate breeder will see that his fowls enjoy this same comfort—only in their natural way, a generous dust bath.

A considerable box of large bang of

## Michigan State News

### DICKINSON AN UTER WRECK.

One-Time Presidential Possibility Now Lying at Death's Door.

Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster General under President Cleveland, one time Democratic presidential possibility, and the Michigan bar, is a mental and physical wreck in the Oak Grove sanitarium at Flint. It is believed that he can live but a short time. For several years he has suffered from nervous breakdown and his law practice has been in the hands of his partner, Elliott G. Stevenson. He has been active in Michigan politics since 1890 and a State leader since the early '70s. Dickinson was a supporter of Greeley in 1872; the right-hand man of Tilden in Michigan in 1876, when he was Democratic State senator; a member of the national committee 1890-5; Postmaster General under President Cleveland 1887-9; a presidential possibility in 1891, and chairman of the Democratic national committee in 1892. He was admitted to the bar in 1890, and in four years was one of the leading lawyers in this State. He is 62 years of age.

**CHILDREN IN IGNORANCE.**

Absence of School in Large Area Attributed to Influential Citizens.

In Moffet township, Arenac county, within four miles of the village of Arenac, it is reported, boys and girls have grown to manhood and womanhood without having learned to write or even to count money. There is said to be an entire absence of school facilities in a large area where ignorance prevails. On account of the objection of influential citizens school facilities have not been provided. The school district is very large and includes the village of Arenac. Families residing at a distance of three or four miles from the village where the school is located have been unable to send their children to the distant village school in winter when they could be spared from the farms, and through the influence of the men who control local affairs no additional school privileges have been provided for them.

**ACCIDENTALLY SHOT; DIES.**

Harry Maxson of Bay City, Victim of Friend's Carelessness.

Harry Maxson, 30 years old, living on the West Side in Bay City, was accidentally shot in the right thigh and died much before medical aid reached him that he died in Mercy hospital from shock and exhaustion. Maxson was on the Bay shore, five miles from the city, with Nelson and Frank Morgan, who live near the shore. The Morgan brothers each had a shotgun and in some way the gun held by Nelson Morgan was discharged, the entire charge entering Maxson's thigh and shattering the bone. The wounded man was carried to Morgan's home, where bandages were applied, but the bleeding could not be stopped until a physician arrived. Other men were with the three and all declare the shooting was purely accidental.

**TWO BOYS ARE ACQUITTED.**

Admit Placing Ties on Track—Deny Trying to Wreck.

After deliberating four hours and a half, a jury acquitted Marvin Gregg and Charles Thomas, the two 17-year-old Calumet boys, of the charge of placing obstructions upon the Wabash track on Nov. 21 with the intent of wrecking a train. The boys admitted placing "T" rail and ties upon the track but the defense was made on the ground that they were not responsible for their act at the time because of the effects of drinking blackberry and whiskey given them at Britton.

**DECAPITATED BY A CAR.**

Aged Charles Blount, Killed by Interurban Near Rochester.

Blind for 62 years and crippled with rheumatism, Charles Blount, 65 years old, left the home of his niece at Troy, Mich., about 8 o'clock the other night unnoticed, made his way to the tracks of the Flint division of the D. T. L. and lying down upon the track with his head upon a rail, was struck and instantly killed by a car in charge of Motorman Isaac Packson and Conductor Joseph Rapley. He had become very dependent of late, owing to his infirmities.

**OLD WOMAN LEAPS IN WELL.**

Son Finds Body of Mother When Drawing Water.

Mrs. Johnson Cuff, an aged widow, committed suicide at her home at Norway by jumping in a 20-foot well, containing two feet of water. She attempted to end her life when her son, James, 17 years old, was playing with a gun, and she was shot by the bullet. She was rescued, but her body was discovered when a son went to the well for water. She had been deranged since the death of her husband eight months ago.

**Kills Wife and Self.**

Andrew Johnson shot his wife in Iron Mountain and then committed suicide on a recent morning at 5 o'clock. Jealousy is said to be the cause of the double tragedy. Three children survive.

**Burglars Visit Hillsdale.**

Two burglars were committed in Hillsdale the other night, the thieves carrying off \$52 in money and considerable merchandise. The saloon of Geo. English was entered and \$50 taken from the till, but \$300 in another money drawer was overlooked. The thieves drank all the beer they wanted, spilled a lot over the floor and carried away a quantity of cigars and bottled liquor. The Hillsdale Hardware Company's store was broken into and \$2 taken from the cash register.

**Stockholder Ends Life.**

Herman H. Peters, aged 60 years, a heavy stockholder in the United Home Protection Fraternity which failed in Fort Huron March 10, as a result of the embezzlement of over \$75,000 by Supreme Secretary W. L. Wilson, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid.

**Lions Were Warned.**

A lion of Dirk Boelacker at Ovesel was destroyed by fire. Four incubators, with over 1,000 eggs, besides considerable stock and produce, also burned. The explosion of an incubator caused the fire. Loss is over \$1,000.

## BURGERS MAKE RICH HAVEL

Banker Elliott's Home Searched and Over \$300 Secured.

Burglars broke into the residence of Lucius Elliott, the Tremont banker, and escaped with \$310 in money, two gold watches and a quantity of silverware. While Mr. Elliott slept the robbers entered his room and secured \$300 from the pockets of his trousers and \$250 from the clothes of his wife, who has been sleeping with her husband since he has been in ill health for some time. The gold watches of both were also carried away. After burglarizing the Elliott home, the thieves broke into Tom Elliott's blacksmith shop, where they obtained a sledge hammer and other tools with the purpose of robbing the Elliott bank. They were discovered by Night Watchman Bennett, however, and dropping their kit in the alley, fled. The robbers stole a large and heavy Ketchikan's farm, a mile south of town. Officers in an auto pursued them as far as Adrian, their rig having been abandoned on the outskirts of the city. At Adrian the trail was lost.

**SHOOT HIMSELF IN MIRROR.**

Fearing Insanity John Weedon, Seamankeeper, Takes His Life.

Ill health coupled with business depression that were gradually bringing him, as he thought and often expressed, nearer to the insane asylum, led John Weedon, a pioneer and well-known Michigan seamankeeper, to kill himself in his room in the Dearborn block. His body was found by Patrolman Clark, who had been instructed by the landlady to break into the apartment. The body was found directly in front of the mirror, indicating that Weedon stood in front of the glass and fired one shot into his right temple. Five other chambers of the weapon were loaded. He paid his board two weeks in advance and left a note stating that he couldn't stand the mental agony any longer. He was afflicted with stomach trouble. Weedon was about 50 years old.

**PERRY OPEN TO SALOONS.**

Weis Caught Dry Member and Repeal Law Before He Can Escape.

After many futile attempts to hold a council meeting in Perry, the veto the other evening caught a dry man, E. A. Devore, in a Perry drug store. This constituted a quorum and before he could escape the ordinance for the suppression of saloons in Perry was repealed. The liquor bonds were annulled, the hotel was approved and the motion picture tried to use the village money to defend any claims which may arise over the late election contest.

**DYNAMITE DRYING FATAL.**

Farmer Near Midland Will Lose Wife and Daughter in Accident.

While drying dynamite in the kitchen oven, Charles Harness, a farmer of Larkin township, lost his house and members of his family received fatal injuries when it exploded. The building is a wreck and his 7-year-old daughter had a splinter thrust through her body. She will probably die. Harness' wife also received injuries which will prove fatal, while a 3-month-old baby she held in her arms escaped unharmed.

**WOLVES BRING MONEY.**

Seven Pelts Net \$178 for Two Trappers in U. P.

Frank Bisdale, a trapper and trapper of the upper peninsula, with his partner, E. M. Taylor, appeared at the county clerk's office in Calumet with seven fine wolf pelts and one wildcat skin. They collected \$178 and then collected about \$200 from Baraga county for a similar catch. They trapped in the vicinity of Covington and Sildaw.

**WITHIN OUR BORDERS.**

Durand has adopted a curfew ordinance. The whistle blows at 8:30 p. m.

A needle which Mrs. Anna Shaw of Ypsilanti ran into her foot a year ago came out at her shoulder.

Battle Creek's Amateur Musical Club will put on a light opera, either "Robin Hood," "Martha" or a revival of "Pinafore" in the fall.

While on a visit to his parents in Port Huron, Philip E. Gray of Detroit succeeded in killing a lion. He was 37 years old and is survived by a widow and two children.

Tired of life, David Sears, an Oshkosh township farmer, attempted to end his life by cutting his wrist with a butcher knife. He had nearly bled to death when discovered by relatives.

Jail sentences and not fines will be the punishment of motorists who speed their autos too fast while going through East Grand Rapids. The councilmen have it all arranged with the village policemen and justices so that money will avail nothing.

Kent City's mystery has been exploded. It developed that the pile of woman's clothing found in the woods was stolen and Harry Pettit, 17 years old, is now in jail. He pleaded guilty to larceny, was given ten days, but the verdict will be set aside and the youth re-arrested for burglary. It being alleged that he broke into H. E. Day's residence to secure the property.

The sight of a mad dog with blazing eyes and frothing mouth running through the streets of Howell so impressed and frightened Miss Gable Allen, aged 25, that she was seized with convulsions and died an hour later. The rabid animal bit 11 dogs, one of which belonged to the father of the dead girl, George Allen. It was chased by a crowd and killed, after trying to attack the pursuers.

With his wife dying at his home in Columbus township, Anthony Gavin, a farmer, was arrested in Memphis on a charge of drunkenness. Gavin was penniless when brought before Justice Benedict and swore that he will never touch another drop of liquor.

David H. Haines, treasurer of the Kalamazoo Gas Company and for several seasons manager of the Belvidere hotel at Charlevoix, is dead of apoplexy. He was 64 years old, and a member of the Kalamazoo county, the regiment that captured President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy.

Mixed from the house the other evening, the 3-year-old son of Peter Bogner, a farmer, living in Portsmouth township, was found drowned in a watering trough in the barnyard two hours later.

Picking up a handful of trumps while playing pool, Mrs. William Ward of Muskegon fell back in her chair unconscious and died soon after from a stroke of apoplexy. She was 64 years old.

The postoffice and drug store of J. S. Kane in Onsted was broken into by burglars. The robbers secured about \$100. Stamps worth \$100 were lost. A telephone saloon was also entered and \$5 taken from the till.



And now our army is beginning to learn Japanese! Why not English? Philadelphia Inquirer.

The man who falls seldom gets any sympathy from the man who never tried.—Washington Post.

Anna Gould is evidently willing to give the whole blame family a chance at her fortune.—Detroit News.

It isn't always that the hat itself is so big, but that the woman under it is so small.—Indianapolis News.

The big spring hat threatens to cut off the view of the peacock shirt waist this season.—Philadelphia Press.

Miss Florence Nightingale has demonstrated that it is possible to be a grand old maid.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The fire insurance companies doing business in Kentucky must be losing some sleep these nights.—Washington Post.

In spite of the increased cost of living, it costs no more this year to dream about summer vacations than it ever did.—New York Mail.

Governor Hughes says that men are nine-tenths good. But what a lot of trouble and expense the other tenth makes.—New York Tribune.

Boni has cost the Goulds \$3,000,000 up to date, and installments are still due. Talk about paying for a dead horse.—Philadelphia Ledger.

When a man says to you, "Here's the political situation in a nutshell," you are pretty safe in settling back for an hour's nap.—New York Mail.

A new order forbids girls from calling up midshipmen at the Naval Academy. What's the use of being a cadet, anyway?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Once more taxes are to be raised in Japan. Those little brown chaps are finding out that civilization and glory are expensive.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A mercenary, money-grabbing landlord of our acquaintance says he will not be happy until somebody invents pay-as-you-enter flats.—New York Mail.

In the philosophy of some men heaven is nothing but a place where everybody will be able to buy cheap and sell high.—Chicago Record-Herald.

If the prohibition movement keeps up its present rate of progress the bureau for the reclamation of arid lands will have to be enlarged.—Chicago Tribune.

In Chicago they fine parents of children who play "hooky" \$5 and costs. A good licking is much cheaper and much more effective.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The car must be braver than he is generally credited with being. Lots of us in his position would have been scared to death long ago.—Kansas City Times.

The Oklahoma man who claims to have found a snake in a can of molasses should have the fluid analyzed. Chances are it wasn't molasses.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Shanghai opened its first electric street railway the other day, and the Chinamen are said to be falling into the strap-hanging habit all right.—Philadelphia Press.

China is going to establish a modern university, and anybody can guess there will be something doing when the college yell in Chinese breaks out.—Philadelphia Press.

The course of true love never did run smooth, but in some countries it is perhaps rougher than in others. "They manage those things better in France."—New York Mail.

Peace has its defects no less than war. The Russian debt exceeds four billions of dollars, and five hundred millions more are needed at once.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Owing to improved mining machinery the cost of producing gold has been reduced to \$66.666 per ton. That price, of course, goes to only those who buy in ton lots.—Omaha Bee.

**TRADE AND INDUSTRY.**

A large concrete manufacturing plant is to be established at Merrill, Wis., within the next thirty days.

The Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly has passed a resolution favoring the "closed" shop in connection with the fight now on between the painters and their employers, which was condemned by the real estate board.

At Chippewa Falls Judge Vinje has decided that insurance companies can be sued in Wisconsin by serving summons on the commissioner of insurance, even though the summons was made after the companies left the State.

The controller of the currency has approved the application of F. H. Sheldon of Minneapolis and others to organize the First National Bank of Deer River, Minn., with a capital of \$25,000. The application of the same parties to organize the First National Bank of Black Duck, Minn., with a capital of \$25,000 also was approved.

Father E. J. Conaty, administrator of the estate of Henry W. McCullough, who was killed in a Great Northern railway accident last August near Park River, N. D., has settled with the railway company on a payment of \$2,000.

The Minneapolis Traffic Association has opened offices. Wherever any adjustment of freight or passenger rates seems to be desirable in the interests of Minneapolis business men the bureau will be in a position to give information and make proper representations before the interstate commerce commission or to the railroad themselves.

The city council of Marshalltown, Iowa, has called upon Hamilton Browns of Chicago to pay the costs of a special election at which \$25,000 aid was voted to a proposed electric road to be completed by July 1, 1908. The council claims the road will not be completed within the time specified.

President S. E. Miller and other officers and stockholders of the Citizens' State bank of Belleville, Wis., have decided to make up the loss occasioned by any delinquencies of Cashier E. C. Story. Fishing traps have begun operations in Lakes Michigan and Superior. The outlook is good for a prosperous season.

## RIGHT MUST BE DONE. ROOSEVELT DECLARES

Rouses Congress with Another Stinging Message Demanding Action.

### TO STOP INJUNCTION'S ABUSE.

Need of Meeting Popular Will and Curbing Lawless Wealth Is Foisted Out.

President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress Monday asking that further power be extended to the Interstate Commerce Commission and that action be taken on plans of legislation he has urged in former messages. The President censured the man who aims up class hatred, whether he belongs in the ranks of the rich or the poor, and decried corruption, either by labor or capital. The executive likens some of the millionaires of the United States, "whose sons are fools" and "whose daughters are foreign princesses," to "marauding barons of the dark ages."

The message was sent to Congress late in the day. Conditions in both the Senate and House were such that the message received but scant attention.

**Legislation Demanded.**

The President in his message demands the following legislation:

Restriction of federal injunctions.

Strengthening of anti-trust law.

Compensation for injured government employees.

Child labor law for the District of Columbia.

Continuation of the water ways commission.

Tariff commission to clear the field for revision at the beginning of the next session.

Financial legislation including a commission to study the situation here and in Europe and providing for a savings banks.

Appropriations to permit the interstate commerce commission to take actual control over the accounting systems of railroads.

Forest reserves in the Appalachian Mountains.

Two measures are mentioned as being not certain of passage at this session, and the President recommends their favorable consideration before adjournment.

One of these is a bill to limit the power of injunction and punishment for contempt of court in order to relieve conditions which arise in labor disputes.

The other is a bill to strengthen the anti-trust laws, although at the same time the executive branch of the government power to permit combinations that will benefit the public interest.

In connection with financial legislation the message recommends a commission of experts who shall "thoroughly investigate the whole matter, both here and in the great commercial countries abroad, so as to be able to recommend legislation which will put our financial system on an efficient and permanent basis. It is much to be wished that one feature of the financial legislation of this session should be the establishment of postal savings banks."

"Failure to provide means which will enable the commerce commission to examine the books of the railways," says the message, "would amount to an attack on the Hepburn law at its most vital point, and would benefit, as nothing else could, those railways which are corruptly or incompetently managed."

**What Lawless Injunctions Use.**

Continuing, the President says:

"There seems, however, much doubt about two of the measures I have recommended, the measure to do away with abuse of the power of injunction and the measure, or group of measures, to strengthen and render both more efficient and more wise the control by the national government over the great corporations doing an interstate business."

"First, as to the power of injunction and of punishment for contempt, in contempt cases, save where immediate action is imperative, the trial should be before another judge. As regards injunctions, some such legislation as that I have previously recommended should be enacted."

"We are trying to enter a safe middle course, which alone can save us from a plutocratic class government on the one hand, or a socialist class government on the other, either of which would be fraught with disaster to our free institutions, State and national."

"There is grave danger to our free institutions in the corrupting influence exercised by great wealth suddenly concentrated in the hands of the few."

"My personal belief is that ultimately we shall have to adopt a national incorporation law, though I am well aware that this may be impossible at present."

"The decisions of the Supreme Court in the Minnesota and North Carolina cases illustrate how impossible is a dual control of national commerce."

"At present the failure of the Congress to utilize the great power conferred upon it as regards interstate commerce leaves this commerce to be regulated, not by the State nor yet by the Congress, but by the occasional and necessarily inadequate and one-sided action of the federal judiciary."

"However upright and able a court is, it cannot act constructively; it can only act negatively or destructively, as an agency of government, and this means that the courts are and must always be unable to deal effectively with a problem like the present."

"The heartiest encouragement should be given to the wage workers to form labor unions and to enter into agreements with their employers, and their right to strike, so long as they act peacefully, must be preserved. But we should enact neither a boycott nor a blacklist which would be illegal at common law."

## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1552—Council of Trent prorogued.

1607—Hudson sailed on his first voyage of discovery.

1704—First issue of the Boston News Letter, the first American newspaper.

1707—Allied English, Dutch and Portuguese forces defeated by the French and Spanish at battle of Almanza.

1796—Demerara taken by Great Britain.

1805—Derpe, Tripoli, captured by American marines.

1821—The Greek Patriarch put to death at Constantinople.

1834—The Quadruple treaty established the right of Isabella to the throne of Spain.

1836—Battle of San Jacinto.

1846—Earl of Cathcart appointed governor of Canada.

1851—First Canadian postage stamps issued.

1850—The French army defeated the Annam troops, 10,000 strong.

1863—Mail steamer Anglo-Saxon wrecked off Cape Race, with loss of 237 lives.

1868—Charles Dickens left the United States for home. United States government concluded a treaty of peace with the Sioux Indians.

1870—Queen Victoria declared Empress of India.

1897—Grant's tomb, Riverside Park, New York, dedicated.

1898—Matanzas, Cuba, bombarded by American squadron under Admiral Sampson. Spain declared a state of war existed with the United States. Beginning of the Spanish-American War. American squadron under Dewey defeats Spaniards at Manila.

1900—Attempt to blow up the gates of the Welland canal.

1907—Treaty of peace between Salvador and Nicaragua signed at Amalfi.

**FOREIGN**

In the Canadian Senate at Ottawa, Senator McDonald of British Columbia offered a resolution declaring the immigration of Hindus should be limited as much as possible, and the Canadian government should invite the aid of the imperial government to limit the influx.

Senator Scott said the Canadian government sent Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, to England for that purpose. This satisfied Senator McDonald, and he withdrew his resolution.

The London Times, in an editorial on President Roosevelt's message on anarchism, says that the President has entered upon a campaign that will command the sympathy and moral support of the civilized world. Fuller particulars of his proposals, says the Times, will be awaited with the deepest interest in all the cities of the world, and whatever may be thought of the prospects of the struggle with this terrible evil honest men everywhere will wish him victory in the fray.

The Chinese money changers of Hongkong are supporting the existing boycott against the Japanese which has come into existence as a result of the recent Maruyama incident by refusing to accept Japanese bank notes even at a discount. The drug-gists' guild also has joined in the movement and members are making deposits of money as security of their good faith. The deposits of members who do not hold to the boycott are to be forfeited to the self-government society.

A Manila dispatch reports an engagement between American troops and constabulary, and Moro outlaws near Lanao, a town on the island of Mindanao. Two members of the constabulary are reported killed and three soldiers wounded. A column composed of a battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry and constabulary under command of Col. Davis has been following a band of outlaws and it is presumed that they overtook them and an engagement ensued.

Australia's apprehension in the matter of possible aggression on the part of Japan was voiced at the meeting held in London of the Australasian chamber of commerce by Thomas Price, premier of South Australia. Mr. Price was emphasizing the necessity of Great Britain giving a more tangible proof of her interest in the colonies and favored the organization of a large federal citizen army in Australia.



# Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

## Equal to any made.

### For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

## Martha's Mission

By Ella O'Neill

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Martha pushed away from her a tray of the delicately painted and gilded eggs and laid down her brush with a languid sigh.

"Tired?" Egbert exclaimed. "May we paint?"

"Yes, if you'll clean the brushes, and put them away when you get through. Here are some lovely colors on the palette, all ready mixed. Don't talk too loud, you and Dimples; mamma is not so well to-day."

She passed through a curtained doorway into the next room, and sat down by her mother's couch.

"Did I hear you say you were tired, dear?" asked Mrs. Shelton.

"Yes, tired of this monotonous, inactive life. I have been thinking all day what a waste it was to spend so much money on my music and painting. What good do they do me, since papa has buried us in this wilderness?"

"The more alone we are the more need of resources within ourselves," replied the mother.

Martha shrugged her shoulders. "Yes, I know," she said, "but it doesn't suit me. I have always thought there was a work for me in the world; but I will never find it here."

"A few years make great changes in a place like this," said her mother.

"Oh, mamma, your patience almost vexes me. You talk of a few years as if they were a few days. Must I sit in idleness and wait for the building of railroads and schools and changes? I, with all my energy and ambition?"

"You are not sitting in idleness. To comfort a sick mother, and make a bright home for your father and brother is a better work than you think, and your field of usefulness will widen day by day. It may not be the field you would have chosen; but do not forget that 'What thou hast cannot understand is just the thing best nearest to thy hand.'"

"Oh, mamma!" The curtain parted and Egbert bounded in. "Oh, mamma, Fannie has colored a basket of eggs to take to the children up at the poor house to-morrow; may I go with her? Please, mamma; I never have been to the poor house."

"It isn't a proper place for you, Bertie," said his sister. "Send the children some of those painted eggs, but keep away from there; you might catch some disease."

"No, Mamma, I heard Dr. Brown tell papa, only yesterday, that there was no sickness there except a few cases of—of—Pulmonary; I think he called it; I don't know what that is, but it can't be bad because papa said I could go if you and mamma were willing."

The curtain parted again, and a little girl with large, shy eyes, and cheeks that dimpled when she spoke, came timidly in. "It's nice and clean up there," she said, "and they're always so glad to see anybody."

"I think Egbert may go," said Mrs. Shelton. "Martha took a long look at Fannie, and her will relaxed. Surely, if such a sweet, wholesome little creature visited the county poor house it could not be such a disgusting place as she had imagined."

"Do you think they would care for flowers, Fannie?" she asked. "I could send a few lilies and a basket of hyacinths, and also a wagon full of plum blossoms."

Encouraged by this sudden spark of interest, Mrs. Shelton said: "Suppose you go with the children, Martha? I do not think you would regret it. Martha turned on her mother a look of pained surprise. She would have gone among those wretched people reluctantly at any time, but to ask it of her now seemed almost cruel. Her heart was hungering for the beautiful Easter service, for peeling organ notes and grand anthems, for flower-wreathed font and altar, and "soft cathedral light" falling through windows of stained glass. Was there nothing better for her, on that best of days, than the county poor house and its squalid inmates?

"Oh, how can you ask it?" she said, and left the room in tears.

That shower broke up the clouds and let the sunshine into her heart again.

The Easter morning saw her seated in the miller's little wagon, between Egbert and Fannie, driving old Dexter to the poor house. A bent man on crutches opened the gate for them. The hall door stood open, but no one was visible inside. A clatter of tin pans was heard in a room at the other end of the hall, and, rising above this, a clear, bird-like voice singing: "Come, Thou Font of Every Blessing." "It's Cherry singing, and washing the dishes," said Fannie, and added, laughing: "She calls them dishes, but they're only tin plates, you know. Come right in, I know the way."

As they entered the bare, but clean room where the girl was washing the pans, she hushed her song and drew a long, eager breath through her nostrils. "My friends!" she exclaimed, "an' plum blossoms. Who's got 'em?"

Fannie approached her on tiptoe, and held out a spray of plum blossoms. Cherry darted toward her, seized her, and rubbed a moist bead over the laughing little face. "I knowed it was you," she said; "who else'd be bringing posies to the poor house?"

"Who else?" repeated Fannie, "why Egbert Shelton, and his sister, Miss Martha. Here they are."

"Cherry had her best how. I can't see you," she said, "but I'm obliged to you for comin'."

"We heard you singing," said Martha; "your voice is beautiful."

"That's what folks say," returned the blind girl with evident gratification. "I sing a heap 'cause they likes to hear me; I know most all the songs a-go!"

A flushed woman, with dough on her hands, came in. "The cook," whispered Fannie.

"Oh, the blessed Alster!" exclaimed the woman. "I'd clean forgot it till I see the flowers; would yes give me one or two to keep me moidered of it?"

"Thim's splendid," she continued when Martha had given her some snowy clusters; "I'll have 'em have a mug of water on the kitchen shelf, and I'll put a bit of kitchen in the bread this mornin', to celebrate the day jist. The paupers'll be glad of that, I ken tell ye."

Cherry had finished washing the plates, and she conducted them to a flight of stairs and along a corridor. Curious faces looked at them from the little rooms on each side. Egbert and Fannie stopped at each to distribute flowers and Easter eggs.

In the hall near the consumptives' room they passed a group of sorrowful, wretched-looking women, one of them holding in her arms a curly-haired child. "She's nigh about gone," said one; "she don't know the child."

"Doctor says she can't last long," said another. "Hear how she keeps calling Jennie."

A feeble voice was indeed repeating that name over and over—the voice of a wasted woman stretched on a low bed.

Martha had never known that the human frame could become so attenuated and life remain.

"Don't come in," she said, turning quickly to Egbert and Fannie. "There, go out in the yard and teach Cherry an Easter hymn."

The children obeyed and she entered the sick-room alone. Never had she so longed to comfort a fellow creature, so felt herself so powerless. It wrung her heart to hear that pleading, oft-repeated cry for "Jennie."

Moved by a sudden impulse, she knelt by the bed, took this hand in hers, and whispered: "Yes, yes, what is it? What can I do?"

The soft touch more than the white paper seemed to soothe the sufferer.

"Oh, Jennie," she said, "have you come at last? I knew God would send you, I prayed so long."

Martha only replied by a gentle pressure of the hand, and after a little rest the woman went on:

"It was the water, dear; the cruel flood that took our home away. John

had to work so hard after that, and you know he was never strong, and—"

She broke off with a gasp, and Martha whispered again: "Yes, yes, I think I know. Don't talk about it now."

"But the child, dear," the woman pleaded. "It was for the child's sake I prayed you would come. Keep the child, Jennie, and make it like your self. I'll ask no more in the last day. She grew quiet after that."

Then the woman with the child in her arms came and stood in the door. The little one had cried itself to sleep.

Martha took the child in her arms, laid the curly head on her shoulder, and sat down so near the mother's bed that she could touch the wasted hand. Sitting thus, she watched the hour away, and saw the look of pain change into one of perfect peace.

A sense of nearness to her risen Lord, such as she had never known, thrilled her soul.

That Easter was not the opening of a new life for Martha, but it was the beginning of a definite purpose in living.

She felt that she stood in "Jennie's" place to the orphaned child. Who Jennie was she might never know, but what she was had been revealed in the dying mother's words: "Make the child like yourself; I'll ask no more in the last day."

Great changes have come with the years since then. Martha is the mistress of a metropolitan home, the center of a brilliant circle of appreciative friends; but the unchanged purpose is always with her, prompting her to words and deeds of Christ-like love.

The curly-haired child is a graceful girl, on the brink of womanhood. Sometimes when Martha looks into her cloudless eyes, and listens to her joyous laughter, she thinks of the wailing poor-house child; and then she seems to hear the Saviour's words: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

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## ARMY MEN NOT EXTRAVAGANT.

Mrs. Franklin Bell Talks of Conditions Past and Present.

"When I hear persons talk about the extravagance of army folk I feel a little warm," said Mrs. Franklin Bell, wife of Gen. Bell. "In the 30 years in which I have known army life, the salary of officers has not increased to a perceptible extent, but just look where the price of living has gone! In my early married days we lived in Fort Lincoln, Dakota, and I had one maid of all work, a Swede. I gave her exactly four dollars a month, and she performed every item of the household work, except hauling the water. Her cooking was a joy and a wren could not be nearer about herself or her surroundings. She aided me to mend the linen and to make my gowns. Now I should like to see any kind of maid, even in the wilds, condescend to accept less than four dollars a week. Extravagance? Why, it's a wonder to me that army men who have not private fortunes are able to keep up appearances at all. Let me give you another item: I formerly had my best gown made in Minneapolis for five dollars and six dollars apiece. Compare those figures with the prices asked by modistes to-day, and then think of the persons who have to pay the new prices on the old salaries."

HAD IT FIGURED OUT NICELY.

Washington Girl's Good Reason for Marrying Naval Officer.

Richmond Pearson Hobson, representative from Alabama, is one of the new members of congress. His conference was discussing Hobson the other evening, and one raised the question as to whether he had treated his fame fairly in leaving the navy, where his reputation was established, and taking up a political career.

"That reminds me of what a young Washington girl once said to me," remarked Representative Butler Ames, who was one of the party. "She had married a naval officer, and I asked her why she did that, as naval officers are away from home so much."

"Well," she said, "I figured up the thing pretty carefully, and I concluded that if my husband didn't turn out to be my affinity he would be away half the time, and if he did he would be home half the time. What more could one ask?"

Counting Crabs.

The crab known as the scale-tailed apus was believed to have become extinct in Great Britain 50 years ago, the last recorded specimens being taken in the ponds on Hampstead Heath. But now it has turned up again in some numbers in two ponds on Preston Marsh, near Southwick, in Kirkcudbrightshire. About two and a half inches long, the apus bears a very striking likeness to that remarkable creature, the king crab, and this because the forepart of the body is covered by a great semicircle shield of carapace, while, as in the king crab, it swims on its back. In the great number of its legs the scale-tailed apus has few rivals, while in the number of joints which these share between them no other creature can compare. The naturalist, Schaffer, once essayed the task of counting them and made the magnificent total of 1,002,604. Lattreille put down the number at a round 2,000,000.—Washington Herald.

The Bachelor's Dream.

Like the fox and the grapes, many a man hides his loneliness by a pretended contempt for home and marriage. This is not always due to lack of faith or selfishness, but rather lack of money. It is said that an excess of money is usually a woman's strongest enemy; that it often has power to make her give up the man she truly loves for a man who can give her the luxuries of life.

Deep down in his heart the bachelor dreams that somewhere in the wide world "she" is waiting for him, if he only could find and support "her." Was there ever a man who was immune? Certainly not, except when he and money are a thing apart.

The Last Word.

"Keep still! You can't make me keep still!" shrieked the wife of Pharaoh.

"No!" queried the king, raising his brow.

"No!" mocked the queen, "for can any other man?"

"That's all right," replied the king, "the embalmer will make you dry up."

Those who have seen the queen's mummy must acknowledge that the king was right.—Houston Post.

Smart, Wasn't He?

"I was named after George Washington."

"I thought your name was Peter Paul."

"So it is; but I was christened in 1832, just a hundred years after."—Judge.

Points of View.

Her Admirer—Doris always keeps Lent so strictly.

Her Female Friend—Yes, the rest is a good complexion cure, and the devotion, I firmly believe, is so becoming to her style.—Baltimore American.

Shifted Responsibility.

"What did you do with your money?"

"I tried to be careful," answered Mrs. Barker. "I was too timid to invest it myself, so I turned it over to other people and let them lose it."

## TOOK TIME TO DO KINDLY ACT.

Proof That New Yorkers Can on Occasions Be Chivalrous.

That New Yorkers are not in too much of a hurry all the time to be thoughtful and kindly was illustrated the other day in Nassau street, when the wind was playing such havoc with umbrellas that a man with a taste for statistics counted just ten blown into wrecks in the space of 25 minutes, says the New York Press. Just as this diverting spectacle was at its height in front of the quick lunch restaurant a poor woman, with a basketful of newspapers hung over one crooked arm and a baby snuggled up close to her body in the other, came down the street trying to make way against the wind and still shelter the baby under a shabby excuse for an umbrella.

Just as she was in front of the restaurant a particularly fierce blast of wind blew the umbrella backward, carrying the baby's cap off with it. Instantly one man bolted from the door of the restaurant to her aid, two men on the sidewalk grabbed for the tiny cap and a fourth started on a jump across the street to the woman's aid. Two of the men put the cap on the baby's head and another held the umbrella over the mother's head while they were doing it. The fourth man looked as if he had been injured deeply by not having a hand in the good work. He saved his hurt feelings by putting a coin in the baby's fingers. Then every one in sight looked as pleased as Punch, and the traffic went on its wind-blown way.

WORTH MUCH TO LITTLE WOMAN.

Penny or Gold Piece, Coin Was Vital at That Moment.

After she had got through her shopping the little woman discovered that she was down to five cents in pennies. She also discovered that her last car ticket was gone. It was up to her to hold to the five pennies if she wanted to ride home. She was glad it was five pennies instead of four.

She got on the car. As she saw the conductor coming she got out her pennies. Just as she reached down into a remote corner of her purse for the last penny a fat woman, who was getting off, bumped into her and knocked one penny out of her hand.

The little woman leaned over excitedly to search for it. The man beside her saw her look of sudden anxiety and also the yellow flash of the coin as it dropped. "Woman dropped a five-dollar-gold piece," he volunteered to the conductor, when the fare taker came up. The woman was ashamed to say then that it was only a penny. As a matter of fact, it was worth a five-dollar gold piece, she thought. If she didn't find it she would be put off the car!

By this time three or four men were aiding in the search. Finally the conductor himself picked up the lost coin. "Huh!" he grunted, contemptuously, "it's only a penny."

The little woman dropped her eyes with a thud as she handed him the other four pennies.

The Leap Year Fetish.

Is there any warrant, one wonders, for the so-called privilege which leap year is supposed to grant to unmarried women? And is there any authenticated case of a girl having availed herself of this chance of bringing man to the point? It is noteworthy that the time allowed for her to do the deed is strictly limited. So soon as the feast of St. Valentine dawns her chances vanish, so that she has only six weeks in which to take advantage of her traditional right to propose marriage. One fancies that if there were any reason to suspect that this privilege would be insisted upon, a general exodus of men would take place on New Year's eve. Even if he gives women the suffrage, man will never concede his right to propose marriage, nor would he be worth the asking if he did.—The Lady's Pictorial.

What a Hat Will Do.

A new book published in England, "The Heritage of Dress," throws light on many subjects. Mr. Wilfred Webb, the author, says that heavy clothing is depressing and laces produce light heartedness. As regards hats, a heavy hat makes one have low spirits; a broad hat, one feels jolly; a fancy hat, coquettish mood, and it makes one feel brighter if the hat rolls away from the face. Mr. Webb thinks that trousers will come day by day the fashionable wear for women.

Not Suitable.

"Why doesn't that fellow get some wide-awake methods?"

"Great Scott! And ruin his business?"

"What sort of business is it that won't bear wide-awake methods?"

"He's just patented a cure for insomnia."

Dangerous Doctrine.

Deacon Longface—That new preacher is an out-and-out modernist. If he ain't tried for heresy I ain't no prophet!

His wife! What's he said or done, Henery?

Deacon Longface—Why, he says he can't see no harm in goin' to church on Sunday in an auttomobile—Puck.

Quarrelsome.

"The concert by the powers has been broken up."

"That so? Strange how they musical fellers are always scrapping."

Isn't it?"

## HAD SHORTENED UP HIS NAME.

Case Where Some Abbreviations Might Be Pardonable.

The names bestowed upon some of the small southern darkies remind one of those of the old Roundhead days—Hope-Above-Williams, Have-Faith-to-Be-Saved-John Mitchell, and so on. Not long ago a visitor in Richmond was having his shoes polished by a little coal-black specimen about 18 inches in height, but possessed of gleaming white teeth and rolling eyes.

"What is your name?" the visitor idly asked. "Gen, sah," was the reply, accompanied by a grin of startling proportions.

"Gen? I suppose that is an abbreviation of general?" the visitor, who had some idea of the fondness of negroes for titles, inquired.

"No, sah, don't know as 'tis" was the reply, "abbreviations" evidently being too much for him. "Mah sho' nough name am 'Genasis-XXX-25-90-Shall-My-Righteousness-Answer-for-Me-in-Time-to-Come-Washington Carter, an' day des calls me 'Gen' for short!"

—The Bohemian.

SHORT SERMON ON INNUENDO.

French Philosopher's Condemnation of Unworthy Action.

We would not wish to tarnish a man of character or ruin his fortune by dishonoring him in the world; to stain the principles of a woman's conduct by entering into the essential points of it; that would be too infamous and mean; but upon a thousand faults which lead our judgment to believe them capable of all the rest; to inspire the mind of those who listen to us with a thousand suspicions which point out what we dare not say; to make satirical remarks which discover a mystery, where no person before had perceived the least intention of concealment; by poisonous interpretations, to give an air of ridicule to manners which had hitherto escaped observation; to let everything, on certain points, be clearly understood, while protesting that they are incapable themselves of cunning or deceit, is what the world makes little scruple of.—Jean Baptiste Massillon.

The Devil's Bible.

This wonderful volume is in the royal library of the royal palace of Sweden. It is a huge copy of the Bible written on 300 prepared asses' skins. One tradition says that it took 500 years to complete this copy, which is so large that it has a table by itself. Another tradition asserts that it was done in a single night, owing to the assistance of his satanic majesty, who when the work was completed gave the monk a portrait of himself for a frontispiece.

However true this may be, there can still be found the illuminated likeness of the King of Darkness adorning the front page of the work. This book was carried off by the Swedes, during the Thirty Years' war, from a convent in Prague.—Sunday Magazine.

Romance in Cement.

There is much of the romantic in the development of the "cement belt" from a farm land, none too rich at that, to a teeming valley filled with laborers, skilled and unskilled. Farmers who for years barely succeeded in making enough from their farms to meet the mortgage interest suddenly found themselves rich beyond their imagination. Barren, rocky soil, upon which the wild carrot, the goldenrod and the Canada thistle were the most prolific crops, and where the tiller of the soil more frequently than not dugged the rocks which were to prove his fortune, suddenly became worth hundreds of dollars an acre.—Popular Mechanics.

An Early Coin Sweater.

"Coin sweating," which so often figures in the Old Bailey calendar, is a very, very old crime. More than six centuries before Christ there was a coin sweater, one Alexander of Byzantium.

He was the chief officer of the public treasury, and he amassed an immense and sudden fortune by "clipping" the money in so skilful a manner that his frauds could only be discovered by weighing.

The Byzantines gave him the nickname of "The File," from his making such dextrous use of that tool. Whence probably comes the modern term of "file" applied to thieves, pickpockets and cunning, hard-headed scoundrels.—Pearson's Weekly.

Her Affliction.

A gentleman riding in a railroad train was impressed with two passengers, one a pretty, delicate-looking young lady and the other a plain-faced maid. While the mistress was at dinner the gentleman remarked to the maid in a tone of great sympathy: "Your young lady seems very ill!"

"Yes, sir, she suffers sadly."

"Consumption, I should say?"

"No, sir; I am sorry to say it is of the heart."

"Dear me! Aneurism?"

"Oh, no, sir! It is only a lieutenant in the navy."

The Lasters.

"The right sort of man," said the sportsman, "can go out hunting day after day and not care whether he gets anything or not."

"I knew a number of the wrong sort of men who feel just that way."

"Yes, do?"